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Shimsui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
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Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
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Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE REFORMS.

SEARCHLIGHT OF INTERPELLATIONS.

THE "REAL TEST"!

(Concluded from yesterday's issue.)

In yesterday's issue we gave a number of questions put by several members of the Imperial Legislative Council at its last Session, and the answers given thereto by the spokesman of the Government of India. Below we give some further questions with their replies, and leave our readers to judge for themselves whether they "furnished a real test of the Government of India's attitude towards the people of India."

ELECTIVE SEATS FOR DELHI.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) How many elective seats on the Legislative Assembly were recommended for Delhi by the Franchise Committee?

(b) Did Lord Selborne's Committee make any change in the proposal?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of allotting at least two elective seats to Delhi on the Legislative Assembly?

(d) Do the recent proposals of the Government of India on this question make any provision for the representation of Delhi on the Legislative Assembly? If not, why not?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"(a) One.

(b). As the Hon. Member will see from their port on clause 19 of the Bill the Joint Committee did not deal with questions relating to the constituencies for the Legislative Assembly. They confined themselves to recommending that the members of the Assembly should be directly elected, and that the Government of India should be instructed to work out on this basis proposals, which, as embodied in the draft rules, would be subject to examination by the Committee.

(c) and (d) The Government of India adhere to the view, stated in paragraph 36 of their fifth despatch, that it would be disproportionate to reserve one elected seat for Delhi, the interests of which when necessary, like those of any other minor administrations, could be sufficiently met by nomination."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) Has the Delhi Province been given any representation on any Council, Local or Imperial, under the Reform Scheme?

(b) Is it a fact that the Southborough Committee allotted one seat to Delhi in the Legislative Assembly?

(c) Will Government state the reasons why this recommendation is not to be given effect to, as stated in the Communique of the 8th January?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of allotting to Delhi at least one seat on the Imperial Assembly and one on the Council of State?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"(a), (b), (c) and (d). The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the question asked by the Hon. Mr. Patel on the 3rd March. For the reasons there stated, the Government of India do not propose to allot any elective seats to Delhi in either Chamber of the Indian Legislature. Delhi is a separate province, and cannot therefore be given representation on any of the Legislative Councils of Governors' provinces."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following observations of Lord Ampthill appearing at page 115 of the unrevised Official Report of the debate in the House of Lords of 16th December 1919:—

'It would be a long step in progress, which would take more than a generation to accomplish, to train a proper proportion of the manhood of India in every Province in a military organisation and also in the art of modern seafaring; but no better earnest of our professed intentions could be given than to trust the people of India with the formation of militia and of a mercantile marine. There could be no better lesson in self-reliance and self-government than that.'

MILITIA FOR INDIA.

(b) What steps do Government propose to take for the formation of a militia and a mercantile marine in India?"

A.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"As regards (a), the answer is yes.

As regards (b), the question of the formation of a militia forms part of the general question of Army organization which is now being examined by Lord Esher's Committee. No statement on the subject can be made until the report of the latter has been considered. The creation of a mercantile marine is a matter for private enterprise, but the question of establishing training schools in navigation and marine engineering is receiving the attention of Government."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"From what date is it proposed to give effect to the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee that all charges of the India Office, not being 'Agency' charges, should be paid by moneys to be provided by Parliament?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"The Government of India understand that it is proposed to transfer certain charges of the India Office to the British estimates from the beginning of the next financial year."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee regarding the employment in the law of the main principles governing the assessment of land revenue?

(b) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India consider that as land revenue is a provincial subject, the necessary legislation must be undertaken by the local legislatures. They are in communication with the Secretary of State and propose to address Local Governments on the subject before long."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS FOR AJMER-MERWARA.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) What constitutional reforms is it contemplated to introduce in the scheduled district of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Will these reforms be introduced in the district simultaneously with reforms in the other provinces?

(c) Will the reforms proposals be published before introduction, for the opinion and criticism of the people of that district?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon. Member is referred to paragraph 198 of the report on Indian constitutional reforms. It is proposed, in accordance with the view there taken, to associate with the personal administration of the Chief Commissioner some form of Advisory Council adjusted in composition and functions to the local conditions. Details have yet to be settled and the Government of India are unable to say exactly when the Advisory Council will be constituted; but the matter is engaging their attention."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"Will Government publish or place on the table the reply of the Secretary of State to the Reforms despatch of the Government of India?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The only despatch received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Reforms is a despatch, dated December 25th, 1919. Some of the matters dealt with in this despatch are still under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and publication, therefore, at this stage would be contrary to the standing practice in such cases. In this view the Secretary of State concurs."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the Southborough Committee recommended the allotment of half a seat to the Moslems of Assam on the Council of State (that is one seat alternately to the Central Provinces and Assam Moslems)?

(b) Is it a fact that as stated in the Communiqué, dated the 8th January, this proposed representation of the Assam Moslems is not to be given effect to?

(c) Do Government propose to reconsider the question and allot one full seat to Assam Moslems or at least to give effect to the recommendation of the Southborough Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to allot half a seat to the Assam Moslem population."

'LEAVE' STAGE OF BILLS.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the power vested in the Presidents of Legislative Councils to dispense with the 'leave' stage of Bills has been freely exercised in the past in favour of Government Bills and never in favour of non-official Bills?

(b) Do Government propose to provide in the rules to be made under the new Government of India Act that there shall be a motion for leave to introduce every Bill, whether official or non-official?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The reply is in the negative. Non-official as well as official Bills have in the past been published under Rule 23 of the Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business.

(b) It is proposed to provide that when a Bill, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has been published by order of the Governor-General or Governor in the Gazette, it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"In the rules and regulations now being made in connection with the new Legislative bodies, is it proposed to make provision enabling the respective bodies to fix for themselves the time when they are to sit, or to require the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, to convene a meeting on a requisition duly signed by a certain proportion of the members?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The answer is in the negative. The Hon. Member is referred to sections 8 (2) and 21 (2) of the Act from which he will see that the Act has left it to the Governor-General and the Governor to appoint such times as they think fit for holding the sessions of the central and local legislatures, respectively."

BENGAL AND RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the recommendation of the Bengal Government in favour of the residential qualifications was not accepted by the Franchise Committee, while such recommendations by the Governments of Bombay, Central Provinces and the Punjab were accepted? If so, what are the reasons for this differential treatment?

(b) Is it a fact that the Bengal Presidency was represented on the Committee while the Presidency of Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab had no representatives on it?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second sub-part of the question, the Government of India are not in a position to add anything to the statement of reasons contained in paragraph 29 of the report of the Franchise Committee.

(b) The Committee contained representatives of all the four provinces referred to."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"What is the total amount paid by the Government of India to meet the expenses of witnesses sent to England to give evidence before Lord Selborne's Committee? Will Government be pleased to name the witnesses, with the amount paid for each?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"No persons were sent to England by Government to give evidence before the Committee and Government made no payments on account of the expenses of witnesses before the Committee."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"In the rules to be made under the new Government of India Act, do Government propose to provide that the member in charge of any Bill, whether he be official or non-official, shall invariably be a member as well as the Chairman of the Select Committee on that Bill?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"It is proposed to porvide in the standing orders of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State which will be made under section 24 (6) of the Government of India Act, 1919, that the Member of the Government in charge of the department to which a Bill relates shall be the Chairman of the Select Committee, and that the Member of Council, whether official or non-official, who introduced the Bill, shall be a Member of the Select Committee. The Government of India have suggested to Local Governments that the standing orders to be made under section 11 (6) by the Governor in Council should include a similar provision."

WOMEN GRADUATES AND UNIVERSITY SEATS.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it proposed to include women graduates of seven years' standing in the electoral rolls for University seats in the local Legislative Councils?

(b) Is it not a fact that Lord Selborne's Committee has recommended the giving of the vote to all graduates of seven years' standing *irrespective of sex*?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) No. As recommended by the Joint Committee, provision will be made in the rules under section 7 (4) (c) of the Government of India Act, 1919, for their inclusion in any province in which the Legislative Council may by resolution so recommend.

(b) The Joint Committee recommended that the franchise for the University seats should be extended to all graduates of over seven years' standing, but the Government of India understand that this recommendation, which does not include the three words italiced in the Hon. Member's question, is subject to the general proposal of the Committee in regard to the admission of women to the franchise."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Will Government state whether the Provinces of Assam and Burma and the Central Provinces have their representatives on the Rules Committee? If not, why not?

(b) Have the Indian commercial community or the landholders found any representation on the Committee? If not, why not?

(c) What is the strength of the European commercial community on the Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The Hon. Member is already aware that the committee does not include representatives of the provinces mentioned. The new constitution of Burma has yet to be determined, and at present therefore its interest in most of the matters dealt with by the committee is small. The committee includes 12 members, and is therefore already as large as is consistent with the expeditious disposal of business which is demanded by the situation. In determining its composition the Government have been guided by considerations of the value and weight of the advice likely to be forthcoming. For this reason it is not proposed to add representatives of the Central Provinces and Assam, neither of which provinces has enjoyed a long experience of the working of provincial legislatures.

(b) The Indian commercial community and the landholders are represented by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad, respectively.

(c) There are two representatives of the European commercial community on the Committee, viz., the Hon. Mr. Crum and the Hon. Mr. Paton."

RULES FOR PUBLIC CRITICISM.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it proposed to publish the rules made under the new Government of India Act, for public criticism after they have been examined by the Advisory Committee?

(b) What time will be given to the public to submit their views?

(c) Will the Advisory Committee be entitled to re-examine the rules and make recommendations in the light of suggestions from the public?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The course which the Government of India propose to take for the purpose of eliciting opinion upon the rules to be framed under the Government of India Act has been stated on more than one occasion. But as the Hon. Member appears to be still in doubt upon the subject I will re-state the intentions of Government as clearly as I can, and also the reasons for the course proposed. The main rules have to reach England by the end of April or early in May, time is to be allowed for their due consideration by the Joint Committee and Parliament. The chief of these rules relate to the composition of and elections for the provincial councils and the Indian legislature; and the rules of business and standing orders for all these bodies. To obtain opinion and advice upon these rules, the Government of India are circulating copies to all non-official Hon. Members of this Council and are also discussing the draft rules with an informal advisory committee composed of non-official members. Local Governments are similarly taking the opinion of advisory committees of the non-official members of the provincial councils. A large and valuable body of opinion is thus being obtained upon the rules and there is no ground for any suggestion that the rules are being made in secret, or are being withheld from criticism. The Government of India will consider when they despatch the rules to the Secretary of State whether they will also publish them for general information for the purpose of affording parties interested an opportunity to lay their views before the Joint Committee. But it is quite impracticable for the opinion of all the various communities and interests concerned to be invited and considered before the rules are sent Home. It was with the object of obtaining opinion upon such points, that the two committees over which Lord Southborough presided were appointed."

VACANCY IN VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Are any vacancies likely to occur in the Executive Council of the Viceroy during the course of this year?

(b) If so, is it proposed to appoint Indians to such vacancies?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(a) In the ordinary course there will be one vacancy in July 1920 and one in December 1920.

(b) Government are not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) How many sittings have been held so far by the Rules Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir William Marris?

(b) Will Government state the names of members who attended and those who did not attend each of the sittings of the Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:

"The question appears to be based on a misconception as to the status and functions of the committee referred to. This Committee is not a committee of the Council, but an informal body which has been appointed by the Government of India to advise them regarding the rules which have to be made under the Government of India Act. Full reports of the proceedings of the committee are being forwarded to the Secretary of State, but it would be neither suitable nor in consonance with the practice in such cases that these reports should be made public, and the Government of India, therefore, are not prepared to supply the information asked for by the Hon. Member."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Has the Secretary of State for India consulted the Government of India in regard to the rules to be made by the former under the new Government of India Act?

(b) Will the public in India be given an opportunity to express their views on those rules before they are finally sanctioned?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:

"(a) The sections of the Government of India Act under which rules will be made by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council are sections 33, 96, 37, 38 and 39. The Government of India propose to prepare draft rules under all these sections for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

(b) The Hon Member is referred to the answer which I have given to another question asked by him."

FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY RULES COMMITTEE.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) What are the functions of the Advisory Rules Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sir William Marris? Will it continue to exist after the present Session of the Council is over? If so, how long?

(b) What is the date, in respect of each member of the Committee on which a letter was addressed to him regarding his appointment or proposed appointment?

(c) Did the Hon'ble Dr. Sapru consent to serve on the Committee? How many meetings has he attended since his appointment on this Committee?

(d) Do Government propose to make any provision for filling the vacancies on the Committee caused by continued absence, resignation or any other cause?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer which I have given to another question of his. For the reasons therein stated the Government of India are not prepared give the information asked for in (b) and (c) of this question. The functions of the Committee, as explained on more than one occasion, are to advise the Government of India regarding the rules which have to be made under the Government of India Act, and meetings of the Committee will continue to be held till all the rules have been prepared. Additions have been made to the strength of the Committee since it was first constituted, and the Government of India consider that for the present at any rate it is not necessary or desirable to appoint any more members."

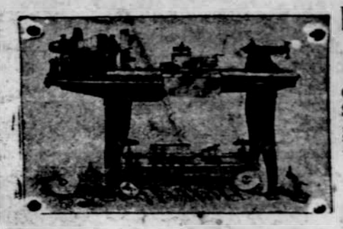
Q.—The Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked:—

"What is the amount of money which is intended to be spent in each province of India for inaugurating the new scheme of Government provided for in the Government of India Act, 1919?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"It is presumed that the reference is to the expenditure which will be incurred in each province during the current year for the purpose of bringing the Reforms into operation. The Government of India have no information as to the amount of such expenditure, and it is probable that many of the Local Governments to whom a reference would have to be made are not at present in a position to furnish accurate estimates. I would suggest that the Hon'ble Member should address Local Governments on the subject at some later date. If, however, the reference is to the cost of the re-

(Continued on page 13.)



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A brand new five seater touring body FORD MOTOR FOR SALE. Immediate delivery. Do not want profit. Owner going up-country Write soon to Box No. 433. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

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WANTED—A qualified VETERINARY SURGEON for the Bombay S. P. C. Animals. Apply to the SECRETARY, 261, Hornby Road, Fort. 359

WANTED—Three experienced accounts CLERKS. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay 394

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WANTED.—By party having reliable information, who understands tezimandi, trawani and badla business, financial gentlemen for cotton business. Forward weekly opinions every Sunday. Apply Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle 369

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WANTED for Calcutta branch of a well-known Bombay Firm, an ACCOUNTANT of thorough experience, who can keep control of the whole office and well versed in drawing up statements of accounts and do all secretarial work. Those highly qualified may only apply. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 395

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WANTED—An INVESTOR for only Rs. 10,000 for a guaranteed profitable business. Apply sharp for particulars to Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 331

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FOR GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING TO AMERICA—A Hindu student proceeding to America (West Coast) for further studies is anxious to be engaged on board the steamer as a waiter, cabinboy or in any other capacity. He is also prepared to accompany for looking gentlemen as an experienced valet or correspondence, accompanist, general attendant or even as a cook. For particulars apply to N. B. PARULEKAR, 617, Kasba, Poona City. 382

FOR SALE.

BONA FIDE SALE, worth visiting on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 9 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) same day at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill opposite the Cliffe Flats a rich and rare artistic specially selected household furniture etc. of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros., to be sold by CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 337

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder, 7-seater car—1919 model. Delivery 5th May. Price Rs. 5,500. Apply J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., Secretariat, Bombay 297

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and London and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks. Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

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NOTICE.

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342

NOTICE.

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(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
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for A. D. S. & T. (Embn.), Bombay.
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay.

376

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an ASSISTANT to the Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 75—7½—150 per month. The Officer will be in charge of the Conservancy Department of the Municipality. He must be able to control labour, must be active and young. None but experienced men need apply to the undersigned, before the 10th May, 1920.

K. P. PARANJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
15th April, 1920 375

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of JUNIOR ASSISTANT to the Agricultural Chemist, C. P.

The main work of the appointment is analytical chemistry and preference will be given to graduates with a knowledge of analytical and organic chemistry.

The appointment is on a time scale of Rs. 60—9—150 with prospects of promotion to higher grades.

Applications stating age, training and experience should be forwarded to "THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST, C.P. Nagpur. 411

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WANTED—Two GRADUATES, one strong in English and Sanskrit and the other with Science and Voluntary Subject. Pay Rs. 55—5—75 plus War Allowance. Apply with testimonials or see personally.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. DESAI,
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Municipality, Kapudwanj.

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BALANCE ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 3655 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Jamnadas Morarji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
405 Agents.

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Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 319

THE UNION MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business.

I. To receive the Directors Report, the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th April to 7th May both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1920. 398

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "GANGES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Colombo the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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It is not intended to call the balances.

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F. R. WADIA, ESQ., Solicitor, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, ESQ., Manager, Calcutta Indastial Bank Ltd., Calcutta.
KASHINATH D. KHOTE, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Samual Street, Bombay.
CASSMALLY JAIRAZBHOY, ESQ., J.P., Landlord. Goolshan, Pedder Road, Bombay.
PREMSUKHDASS ODAIRAM, ESQ., Merchant and Banker Kalbadavi Road.
HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN, ESQ., Mill-agent and Merchant, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA M. BHAT, ESQ., Ex-Officio, Mill-agent and Merchant Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & Co.,

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THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WADIA GANDHY & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

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1. The Company has been formed to carry on in British India, the Indian States, and other parts of the world the business of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident and General Insurance in all its branches.

2. It is in order to induce Indian Capital to flow in this profitable channel, consistent with the highest security, that this Company has been formed. The business of Insurance is increasing in India because of the growth of industry of modern type and also because of the increasing realization that the serious risks out of fire and similar contingencies are avoidable at a uniform and recurring small charge. Only a few years back it was possible to find residential buildings uninsured even in large cities. This state of affairs has now passed away and even in mofussil towns the demand for insurance has been growing. The same may be said with regard to Marine Insurance in view of the large growth of foreign trade of the country. This is also an increasing vogue for other kinds of insurance such as accident insurance, motor car insurance, burglary insurance etc.

The Directors intend at the outset to do business in Fire and Marine Insurance at present and as time goes on to extend the Company's activities to other branches of insurance.

3. The Company has been admitted a member of the Bombay Fire Association and will commence from 21st April 1920 Fire business at Tariff Rates.

4. THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS GIVEN FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC ONLY AND IS NOT THE PROSPECTUS. THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTERAR OF COMPANIES; AND COPIES WITH APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD FROM THE AGENTS ON APPLICATION.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. TYAB ABDUL REMAN and Mr. ABDULLA ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Madhavdas Gocultas Pasta, of bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, all persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interests, claim, or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lein, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Mercantile Bank Building 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereto, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land, situate at Dadar, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, situate on the West side of Vincent Road, admeasuring 1630 square yards or thereabouts forming part of land bearing Survey No. 1 and 2/2089 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 796 to 798 (1) 799,800, and 825 (2), Street Nos. 155 to 160 and 185 (a) and which piece of land is bounded on or towards the East by the Vincent Road, on or towards the West by the Vendor moiety of a proposed common road and beyond that by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the North and South by the land of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI DOMANJI E GINEER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road Fort Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Inami land, situate at Government Gate Road, Parel, in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494, together with dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and known as "Miso Mansions" and bounded on the North and East by the property known as Park Field Estate, on the West by the Parel Government Gate Road and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Khurshedji N. Mulla and which premises are assessed under F Ward No. 1052 (4) and Street No. 12 C.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1920.

MULLA and MULLA,
412 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very large piece of vacant land situated at Ghatkoper and belonging to a client of ours.

The land is highly suitable as a site for building, bungalows or factories or a mill. It is situated on Chembur Road and is about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station and others will be received for the purchase of portions thereof even. Conditions of sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned and the plan and the title deeds may be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any days excepting Sundays and holidays.

All tenders should be sent in sealed covers and a deposit will have to be made along with the tender at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price of the total area offered to be purchased. The owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders will be received uptil the 30th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the office of the undersigned at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the result will be made known to the tenderers within a week from that date. The deposit of the person whose tender is accepted will be retained as earnest money while the deposit of those whose tenders are not accepted will be returned without interest.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
301 Attorneys for the Owner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EDRIS DAWOOD AMH SEN BANJI, widower late of Bombay Kamali Khoja Inhabitant, Manager, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahims' Rice Control Department ..... Deceased.

IBRAHIM SULEMAN GULAM HUSSEIN BANJI, of Bombay Kamali Khoja Inhabitant, Barrister at Law, residing at Jamahadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL

The 9th day of April, 1920.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI, Esqr.
404 Petitioner's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SALEH MAHOMED HAJI JAKARIA, SALEH MAHOMED ABBA for self and as natural guardian of his minor children Jillubai and Ishak, FATMABAI, daughter of Mahomed Ahmed, and Hajrabai wife of Siddick Haji Abdul Rehman have contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing therein situate, lying and being on the South side of Kamathipura 15th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4697, New No. 11004, Old survey No. 4230 and New Survey No. 6402 and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2184 Street No. 6-8 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bora Mohamkhan Mulla Ebrahimji, on or towards the West by the property of Gangaram Kanaiya, on or towards the North by the said Kamathipura 15th Lane and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1920.

FARDUN K. DADACHANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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Vilcassim Bros"
JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.
The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.
A Trial order will convince
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUI
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATTANJI CAWASJI PHATHENA alias DABEWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any right, interest, claims, or demands in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, succession, gift, trust, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the purchaser's attorneys at their office, situate at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5221 New No. 10080 Old Survey No. 2213 and New Survey No. 6119 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipality under Ward E Ward No. 1015, Street Nos. 48 50 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the house of Narooa Saiboo, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by the 5th Kamatipura Street and which said premises are in occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of April 1920.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 23RD APRIL, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLLA OR NAGDEVI STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will, under instructions from the mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai the continuing trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 3rd day of September, 1900, and made between Frederick York Smith the Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt., C.S.I., of the 1st part, Ranchhoddas Bapubhai of the 2nd part and the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Jagmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the third part and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the one part and Heerji Ghelabhai and Velji Lakhamsey of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Madhowdas is the Fazendar containing by admeasurement 266 and two third square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and now under Ward No. 274, Street Nos. 320—324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bapubhai Visram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Bapubhai and others.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds and papers relating to the property can be had of Messrs. Malvi Modi Runchoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 359 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Madan Gopal Ramdas.
66 bales Koshi cotton.
30 bales Hodel cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Dolatram Khushalchand of Ahmednagar.
125 bales Ahmednagar cotton.
31 bales Ahmednagar cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Bhaivalal of Kareli.
20 bales Piparia cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Narmadaprasad Chhadamilal of Kareli.
87 bales Piparia cotton.
The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co. at Ralli Lane Godown No. 3 Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CURRY POWDER BOTTLES, SUGAR GRAIN COUNTRY TOBACCO, MISCELLANEOUS STORE IN VARIOUS LOTS.

ON THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Asst.-Director of Supply and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock A and B Warehouse the following Government goods, curry powder, bottles, sugar, cooking oil, dirty ghee, condiment powder mixed grain, Country tobacco, tubs, drums, hoops iron and miscellaneous stores in various lots.

CONDITION OF SALE.

A deposit of 50 per cent must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within ...ten) days after the sale otherwise the ...nt paid and goods will be forfeited.,

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

...y, 23rd April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

10, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 PACKAGES ALL WOOL WHITE AND GREY FLANNEL, GREY ARMY FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE FLANNEL, MILTON FLANNEL, KHAKI MILTON FLANNEL WHITE CREAM FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE AND CANVAS AND 1162 LOOSE PIECES OF CANVAS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3212 of 1919.

The Bank of Baroda Limited ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

B. Cawasji and Co., ... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Bank of Baroda Limited and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, messrs. B. Cawasji and Co., and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit dated the 12th day of December, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Bank's godown at No. 24 Jambul Wadi, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the following packages of piece goods.

12 B/s. Silver grey flannel 28" about 5555½ Yds. all wool.
1 B/s White All wool flannel about 575 Yds.
3 C/s, Grey Army flannel 28" about 3652 Yds.
7 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 8252 Yds.
5 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 5851 Yds.
4 B/s Blue Serge flannel about 1576 Yds.
3 B/s. White flannel about 1638 3/4 Yds.
1 B/s. Milton flannel (No. 3) 14 pieces about 702½ Yds.
22/Bs. Khaki Milton Serge about 10164½ yards.
3 B/s. Grey flannel about 3629½ yards.
27 B/s. Canvas and 1162 pieces Loose about 36622 yards 37 inches.
4 B/s. Grey woollen flannel 27/28in. about 4909 1/4 yards.
6 B/s. White Cream flannel 27in. about 3581½ yards.
10 B/s. Blue Serge 54in. about 4518½ yards.

The goods will be put up for sale in lots suitable to dealers in the respective goods.

Samples of the above goods are on view at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned at the Old Secretariaf next to the Post Office Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid within eight days on delivery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL CURRY ROAD.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3585 of 1919.

Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed .....Plaintiff.

v/s

Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others...Defendants.

By order of Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Saleh Mohomed and others were defendants) has been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made in the abovementioned Suit on the 5th day of February 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY . Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly Fazendari and partly Government Pension Land) with the messuages tenements chawls and building situate on the public Road leading from Parel or Mahim Road, otherwise called Curry Road to Foras Island in Bombay in the registration district of Bombay which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95 New No. 16585, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2543 and which said messuages and promises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under F. Ward No. 302, 303 (1) and 303 (2) Street No. 59-60 and 60A and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Lakhmidass Hurribhoy, on the West and North formerly by the property of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and now of Ookerda Khetsey and on the South by the Cross Road leading from Parel to Mahim Road now called Curry Road and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Attorneys of the Receiver Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at their Office on Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 60 CASKS BLACK MARINE GLUE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jagan Mohan and Co.

Jagmohan, Bombay 60 cases each 1 cwt. Black Marine Glue Stag Brand.

SALE OF 100 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 24th day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at thei sales rooms the following:—

By order of Haji Mahomed Khalil Shirazee and Co. and on account and ar the risk of Mirza Mahomed Hoosein Munshi Shirazee.

Ex. s.s. "ABERTO CAVALETTO".

Ewart Bombay—100 bags Egyptian loaf sugar

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY RICH GARDEN CONSISTING OF FERNS, ADIANIUMS, LICKALA, GARANDIS, PALMS, CISSUPUS, BEGONIAS AND A VERY LARGE SELECTED QUANTITY OF WELL-SELECTED PLANTS, ETC, ETC. THE PROPERTY OF A. STEPHANOS, ESQ., OF MESSRS. RALLI BROS.,

On SUNDAY, the 25th April 1920, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar, opposite the Cliffe, the following:—

A very rich garden consisting of Ferns, Adianiums, Lickala, Garandis palms, Cissupus, Begonias, Kenilia, Sanderium Abylopacnium, Lindeni and a large quantity of well-selected plants, gardens tools, etc.

The property of A. Stephanos Esq., of Messrs Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

N. B.—We draw the particular attentions of the owners of the bungalows for this garden.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, ELECTROPLATE WARE, SILVER, WARE, SWEET-TONED BABY'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO BY S. ROSE & CO., Etc., the property of A. Stephanos, Esqr., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 25th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ridge Road Malabar Hill opposite the "Cliffe" valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, mirrored sideboard, Chesterfield drawing room suite, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, writing and dressing tables dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, sweet toned baby's Semi-grand piano by S. Rose & Co., leather arm chairs lady's chairs, carpet, matting electric plate ware silver ware, ice-chest, very rich glassware and dinner service, etc., etc.

The property of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N.B.:— We draw the particular attention of the intending purchasers for the above furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, VERY RARE ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND COLOURED GLASSWARE ONE MOTOR CYCLE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF E. S. W. MILES, SECRETARY, BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION LTD.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Cooperage very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by Devji Canji and Roberts, consisting of Oval sliding dining table dining chairs meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almiras, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket teakwood and iron cots, fancy teapoys, sweet-toned solid ron-framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, rich English cut glass and coloured glassware rich cut glass tantalus, table ornaments, chicks curtains, ice-chest etc., etc., one motor cycle with side car by Harley Davison.

The property of E. S. W. Miles Esq., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trades Association Ltd.,

Catalogues will be printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE THE MARINE LINE STATION, FACING THE SEA, KNOWN AS NAVROZ BAG.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties and pursuant to the leave and authority granted in Suit No. 140 of 1897, dated the 10th day of January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY FRIDAY the 23rd April, 1920, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (the tax having been redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon, situate at Queen Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yard sor thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. 680, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 8419 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C., Nos 2286, 2287, 2288, and 2289, and Street No. 155 1, 2 and 3, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Nowroji Byramji Santok, now of Chaterbhuj Jiwandas, on the West by the Government vacant land beyond which is the Queen's Road, on the North by the property formerly of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka, and now of Sher Mahomed Yusuf Sowdagar, on the South by the property of Cooverbai, widow of Muncherji Dubash and now of Mohanlal Purshotamdas.

For further particulars and connections of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 24th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction att heir Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters.

One case classia dolls and dollings.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred sigram by P. B. Press and one pony with harness.

1 4 seater Overland with Taxi metre.

1 handsome strong English built landan with a C. B. horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 CASES TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAP.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

15 cases Toilet Soap.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—Contd.

30 cases Jolliwasher.
9 cases Bar Soap.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUVING BOBBINS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. G. Otaki and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Joosub Meherally and Sons, 201, Chapel Road, Bandora.

Ex. S. S. "Totai Maru."

G. O. B. 1/5—5 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins.

Ex. S. S. "Indus Maru."

G. O. B. 6/10—6 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobins.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN TEA.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chandri Coolamrasool and Sons of Lahore.

74 chests Gam Hao Green Tea.
26 chests Tein Heong Green Tea.
1 chest Green Tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY the 27th, WEDNESDAY the 28th and THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wallace Street, Fort, the whole of the Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans, etc., of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood F. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., best glass and crockeryware and platedware, cutlery 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board, etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.), neatly new, electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large pet case, large counters, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Hendreson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd April 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD, SCRAP IRON, CANVAS, ETC., AND ONE LOT PROVISION, OILMAN'S STORES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Coy., Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

One lot scrap iron, galvanized cutting, canvas, empty bottles, pipe, empty casks; Iron tank, life belts, electric gear, old linen, etc.; etc.

ALSO

One lot provisions, oilman's stores consisting of Bovril, beef, meat, cocoa-milk, ox tail, mustard; arrowroot, essence of chicken and mutton, choclate powder, etc, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay, whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 612, Case No. 29 Chorgali, Parel.

Building St. Nos. 10, 11-12 13-14; 16, 17A Case Nos. 38, 39, 40, 209, Kalapani Ripon Road and Haines Road.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, METAL, PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS (RAILWAY MATERIALS) HARDWARE, TOOLS, MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from The Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. at Hajee Bunder Sewri the following goods:

Bellows Smith, Bends for Pipes with Sockets and Couplings, Blocks die of different sizes; Brackets Iron Holders with pins complete for Pack Saddles, 2560, Bricks Fire, Chisels, for Plane Poughing, Clamps, Chucks American for Pipes; Cups Oil Side Glass with gauge; Cutters tins, G. I. Drums, Frames Wooden Windows and Doors Fasteners Belt, T Guides, Hooks Punkha Brass 1258, Hooks Punkah Iron 2907, 5000 Handles Wooden for Shovels, Hammers, Axes etc., Knives Jack; Locks Iron; Panes Glass, Post wire entanglements, Punches, G. I. Pipes, Rings Iron for Boarings, 1991 Saddles, Pack, Shoes Iron, Shoes Horse Iron, Tanks, 124 Wheels Barrows.

MACHINERY.

1 Crushers Stone 15 Curb Wells, 3 Engines Oil.
3 Portable Engine, 1 Hammer Steam.
1 Machine Brick Making, Machine hand drilling, 3 Mills Mortar.
10 Pumps Centrifugal 6 Pumps hand.
14 Pumps Ship, 1 Silencer for Oil engine.
3 Winches without boilers.

METALS.

Iron Plates, Chain, Plates mild steel, sheets iron corrugated, zinc Slabs.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

8750 Dog Spikes, 6000 Fish plates, 2314 Rails double headed, 13ft. to 26 ft. 445 Sleepers M. G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance must be paid for and goods removed by the 17th May, 1920.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain etc. on FRIDAY 7th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge goods Shed.

125 bags mewa booked ex. Peshawar Cantonment to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 7 of 2-1-1920, R. R. 86032. Consigned by Kisondas Asgardas care of Ramchand to self Railway Receipt in possession of Messrs. Mathuradas Thackersey and Co.

1,539 bags wheat, 148 bags math, 20 bags moong, 96 bags gram, 22 bags bajri, 304 bags gramdall, 597 bags rice, cocoanuts 20 bags teel-seed finalseed, 73 bags goowar, glass sheets glassware, shoes, gunny pieces, iron pipe, etc. etc.

MENESSE & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay 23rd April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"Margarita Fischer"

When Margarita Fischer has an unlimited wardrobe and a part of the pertest of pert flappers, who steals her sister's lovers', lures the false Count to destruction, and elopes with Billy, the nice boy next door, who shares her adventures, we know we are sure of sympathy and laughter from our patrons morning, noon, or night—they must laugh. The irrepressible Margarita is really excellent in this comedy drama.

Molly, Go Get'Em"

which depicts the delightfully unconventional adventures of an indiscreet sister who is "misunderstood."

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Charlie Chaplin"

IN THE

"Charlie at the Show"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.

And 4th & 5th Episodes of

"THE IRON TEST."

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 4th & 5th Episodes

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9-30 at 9-30
THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY

30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30

DIRECT FROM THE PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES

New Songs—new Dresses—new Dances

THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT

From the Palladium Theatre, London

(By arrangement with Lew Lake Esq,

MATINEE, SUNDAY, APRIL 25TH

" JERRY & Co. "

London's Most Successful Revue.

PLANS at ROSE & Co.,

up-to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre.

LAST DAY TO-DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, (Bombay) earnestly desire to impress upon their Patrons who have not yet seen the Magnificent Melodrama in 5 parts

" The Silver King "

the fact that it would be an unfortunate negligence on their part to miss a Show of such a sublimely soul-appealing theme and a story of such heart-gripping Pathos.

"The Silver King"

has a reputation for popularity since 1882.

A Society Deama of every-day Life it is weaved up with such exquisite tenderness and passion that the perusal of it on the screen leaves behind an impression that does not easily rub off.

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Rates: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re 1; First Class 12 Annas; Upper Row 8 Annas; Second Class 6 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas

Cinema Majestic

Has the pleasure of Presenting
THIS WEEK
A great Indian Masterpiece

Shri Rama Janma

A page from the great Indian Epic "Ramayana" produced by the Hindoostan Film Co

YOU
WITH ALL YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS
Are eminded of this fact
Four Houses daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30

NEXT WEEK

Another Super Production by the Kohinoor Film Company

SA... E ...RV...T

OR

...A SH... Y ...GN

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE ON THE EAST.

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT'S OPERA "DEMON"

23rd.—DEMON.
24th. IL TROVATORE.
25th.—PEARL FISHERS.
26th.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—RIGOLETTO.
5th—LA BOHEME.
6th—MIGNON.
7th—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

MATINEE 24TH AT 5 P.M. "RIGOLETTO" OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd., will place 30 of their newly arrived cars to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill, Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

Patrons will please wait in the Garden till they avail of the second service.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed 2 miles track from the Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, Elphinstone Bridge and crossing Charni Road, Khelwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3. Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

NOTE—Owing to unforeseen circumstances "Demon" will be played to-night instead of 'Barber of Seville" which will be played on the 29th inst.

Patrons who have booked their seats for to-night can either attend "Demon" or ask for the Refund; They can also rebook their seats for "Barber of Seville."

Booking Agents report that there are several seats available for all the Operas. This is published to contradict a rumour that "all seats are booked."

It is to be noted that there does not exist any seat in the auditorium which gives only a part view of the stage or is of less advantage than the others.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M:

"When a Woman Strikes"

A Western Melodrama with punch in every scene.

A women's revenge on a human that called himself a man and a real man's sacrifice.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"THE NEW CLOWN"

THE STORY OF A MISTAKE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Showing this Week

Tractors at Work.

MODERN METHODS OF PLOUGHING AND HARROWING FOR INDIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

BESSIE LOVE

The winsome Star in

Carolyn of The Corners

A delightful story with demure, dainty Bessie Love as Carolyn, a wistful, gentle an optimistic little soul, whose cheerful philosophy and yearning for affection, transform the lines of older characters and shows a love problem that had been dead-locke-almost before she was born.

PATHE REVIEW

The Enchanted Crystal of the Screen.

PATHE GAZETTE

Lastest & Best Film News.

Sillysally at the Zoo. Comic Cartoon

Time :—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m. daily. Saturdays & Sundays Matinee at 5 p. m. Extra show on Sundays 3-30 p. m.

Imperial

Always a Good Show.

Commencing Saturday 24th April

"The Black Secret"

A Serial of a Thousand Sensations featuring Pearl White, the Serial Queen.

ACHES.

IN THEBONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Dr. Ma's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)

Get a package to-day

Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO

2 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.

Treacher & Co

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

has opened the eyes of the people of India to rely on their own Industries. Rally your attempts to flourish them.

SPECIAL BOON FOR LADIES

High Class Silk and Cotton Deccani Saries. Best and Matchless in quality, Fast Colour.

SECOND TO NONE ALL OVER INDIA

Durable and Moderate prices. Prompt Delivery.

ORDER AT ONCE TO

The Gwalior Hand-Loom Industrials, Ld.,

UJJAIN, (C. I.)

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Girgaum.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	"
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	"
Mid. Americans Spot	27.64
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	36.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	41.60
July	39.32
Oct.	36.09
New Orleans 9 a.m. May	New Orleans Closed.
Oct.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool. April 20th. To-day's price.
April:	25.05
May	25.02
June	24.94
July	24.82
Aug.	24.61
Sept:	24.18
Oct.	22.18
Nov.	23.38
Dec.	23.09
Jan:	22.89
Feb.	22.80
Mar.	22.49

Tone :—Barley Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool. April 20th.
M.G. Bengal Good	14.07
" " Fully Good	14 83
" " Fine	15.33
" No. 1 Oomras Good	18.80
" " Fully Good	19.35
" " Fine	19.85
" Broach Good	22.10
" " Fully Good	22.35
" " Fine	22.60
" Scinde Good	14.55
" " Fully Good	15.00
" " Fine	15.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York. April 17th.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York May	42.25
" July	39.85
" Oct.	37.00
Spot Cotton at New York	43.25
" " Orleans	41.75
Futures at New Orleans May	41.40
" Oct.	39.82
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 3/16
Demand Bills	3.84.75
Silver Commercial Bars	117½

MONEY MARKET.

	London, April 20th.
Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	68 1/2
" 2 months hence	66

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	6 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/4
Consols 2½%	40+1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan 57 1/4	Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	47½
Ex. On London at Paris, France	63.10—90

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hongkong Bank	£126
National Bank	£46½

WAR LOANS.

	London, April 20th.
Funding Loan 4 %	£89 +1/4.
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 Unchgd.
5 % New	£86 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

	London, April 20th.
WHEAT.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Quoted	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Sellers	£37
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Hnll Buyers	£44
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid Nets	£38
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Quiet	£15½
Toria Rapeseed:—April May Antwerp Sellers	£40
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£102½
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	57
JAVA SUGAR.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	84
Do. Do. July Sellers	84
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	85/0
Do. Do. Kamchi Aug.-Sept.	86
Sellers	
Tone :—Quieter.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/2 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Paid	2/1 1/2
Tone :—Very Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 22.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 478 for Fully Good Broach July-August declined to Rs. 472 and improved to Rs. 477. Fluctuations of a rupee each way followed, and the rate then fell to Rs. 472. By. 3 p.m., the price had declined to Rs. 469, the Opril-May quotation then being Rs. 472 with little doing. The bazaar closed at Rs. 469 for July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 472, declined to Rs. 468, and closed at Rs. 471½, other quotations as under.

Ready Cotton is quet and easier but there is still a demand for stapled styles.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April May	475
Fully Good M. G. Broach		July-Aug.	481½
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		May	248
"		July	293
Fine Oomras		May	338
"		July	346

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 22nd APRIL 1920.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal May	280
Fully Good M.G. Bengal July	286
Fully Good M.G. Broach April-May	472
Fine M.G. Oomras May	335
" " " July	345

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	285	165	245	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	285	285	245	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	380	365	335	..	"
Central P. No. 1	455	430	385	..	"
M.G. Central No. 2	430	400	375	490	"
M.G. Broach	..	525	505	535	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st April 1920.

Cotton	10,585 Bales.
Wheat	5,144 Cwts.
Linseed	4,517 "
Rape etc	7,739 "
Gingellyseed	472 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	226 "
Castorseed	30 "
Rice	183,374 "
Myrabollams	2,658 "
Cottonseed	10,467 "
Mustardseed	Nil
Gram	1,655 "
Jewar	1,695 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,854 "
Barjree	201 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 22.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-12-0.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 5/8.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 700
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs. 795.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 105¼.
60 Days sight Rs. 97.
American Cross rate $3.94¼.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 64.50.
London Silver spot D. 68 5/8.
London Silver forward D. 67¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 pe rcent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened firm, and after fluctuating rather heavily, closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Ahd. Advance 2950 N., By. Cotton 1670, By Dyeing 2480, By. Uniteds 2350 N., Century 1495 x.d., Cent. India 5840, Colaba 3525, Coorla 3300 N., Crescent 770, Currimbhoy 1260, David 1880, Fazulbhoy 1855, Finlay 1555, Ind. Malwa 727/8, Kastoorchand 3150, Khatau 880; Kohinoor 4675, Madhowji 4800, New Great 1200, New City 4300 N., Pearls 1410, Shapurji 405, Simplex 1172/8, Standard 3800 N., Swan 1555, Swadeshi 5980, Tata Mill 2925, Andhra Valley 795, Alcock 1255, By Burma 810, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/12, By. Tramway 1140 x.d., By. Steam 520, Bund 60/4, Ind. Cement 630 N., Katni Ord. 335 Katni Defd. 1720, New India Insur: 34 Pr. Shivrajpur 36, Tata Ord. 185, Tata Defd. 995 Tata Hydro 1210, Tata Oil 515, Scindia Steam 20 Pr. Tata Bank 59/8.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 22.

There is good demand for Alizarine; prices have advanced and it is reported that the stock at hand is almost consumed. The arrival is very limited and thus the feeling of nervousness has changed into that of conndence. However, it is not possible that the confidence in the present rate will give encouragement to speculation as it is uncertain when the goods will arrive. As for other Dyes there is very little demand and the rates are almost the same as reported last time without any business passing.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine (Ger) Rs. 450 to 500 per cwt.
Alizarine (Eng) Rs. 1,600 to 1,700 per drum.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8 to 9 per lb.
Megenta Crystals Rs. 22 to 25 per lb.
Megenta Powder Rs. 15 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 3 to 5 per lb.
Congo Red Rs. 4 to 5 per lb.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Coal shares ruled steady, with little more interest being taken in them by buyers although a volume of business is still on a limited scale. Jute shares did not attract usual amount of attention but prices were for the most part unchanged. In the miscellaneous and industrial section, cotton shares were not much in request, sugar shares continued firm and Titaghur paper made a smart advance, and fair volume of general business was reported. The following were the closing quotations:

Coal—Bengal Nagpur 72, Bhalgora 37/4, Bhulanbararee 46/8, Burrakur 57, Kularibad 13, Ghusick 24/4, Kwardi 28/12, Nootooria 14, New Kessurgarh 28/8, South Govindpur 8.

Jute—Anglo-India 408, Belvedere prefs 106, Caledonian prefs 111, Century 13/4, Fort William 496, Ganges 8 per cent prefs 330, Hooghly 151, Hooghly prefs 14/4, Howrah 50/12, Hukumchand 11 prem, Kamarhatty 961, Kinnison prefs 111, Lansdowne 507, Lothian prefs 111, National prefs 111, Nuddia 112 small lot, Northbrook 95/8, Union prefs 111.

Miscellaneous—Alliance Bank prefs 96, Arthur Butler 11, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 317 7x.d., Bengal Paper 99, Britannia Engineering 1/-, British India Corporation 15/8, British Ceylon Corporation 21, British India Tobacco 10/10, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/2, Buxa Timber 12, Calcutta Tramways 78, Chemical Industries 10/8, Dunbar prefs 236/8, Dunbar Cotton 703, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 190 (small lot) and prefs 71/8, Hume Pipe 16, Hooghly Flour 40, Indian Standard Wagon 17 prem, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 20 prem, small lot, Keshoram Cotton 24, Nahapiet Jute Press 9/12 x.d., New Savan Sugar 12/12, Premier Oil 16/12, Ryam Sugar 32/8, Sara Shirajgunge Railway 73, Standard Flour 3/8 prem, Somastipore Sugar 18/8, Titaghur Paper 440.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at 58/14, small lots at Rs. 59/8, War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE CO.

The forty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Company was held on the 21st day of April, 1920, at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay. Mr. S. E. Warden, presided.

The Chairman proposing the auoption of the report said:—

Gentlemen,—In November last I had the privilege of addressing the Shareholders and Policyholders when the Valuation Report was submitted. At that time I reviewed fully the satisfactory position of the Company pointing out that the past record and the present position were such as to give satisfaction to all interested in its welfare. To-day, therefore, I will not detain you with many remarks regarding the Report for last year which has been in your hands for some days, and may, I presume, be taken as read.

Never before in the history of the Company has such a large augumentation to the new business taken place in any year as in the one under review. From time to time I have been able to report that we had written the largest new business in the Company's history but on the present occasion I have pleasure in stating that not merely did we complete the largest New Business but were able to show an advance over the results of the previous year (also a record one) of over Fifty-nine lakhs.

[illegible] on account of the [illegible] which passed over the country causing unfortunately a heavy mortality amongst the classes during the latter part of 1918, yet the Funds have increased by over twenty-six lakhs. I then pointed out that the investments had been taken at book-rate prices but that the Company remained in a very strong position particularly as the depreciations should not be regarded as a permanent loss, there being a large margin to recover on redeemable Securities alone which fall to be repaid at their face values, while the Government Securities will probably in course of time improve in any case it is never likely that they would require to be realised. While referring to the Funds, you will be glad to know that the rate of interest earned in the year under review is over 5 per cent. being a considerable increase on the rate earned in the previous year.

In referring to the Claims—here again we have every reason to be satisfied; for the Claims by Death during last year were eight lakhs and a half less than in 1918.

There is another reference which I desire to make, that is, in connection with the expenditure. Rapid extension in the Company's business is bound to result in an increase in the ratio of New Business Expenses to Premium Income—the cost of securing the business constituting a heavy charge on the First Year's Premiums. It is not surprising therefore that our Ratio of Expenditure has for last year risen consideraoly; for, apart from the large increase in the new business agures, a very large proportion of that increase came to the Company during the last few weeks of the year with the result that the initial outlay for the getting of the business had to be met with very little in the way of compensating premiums within the Company's official year.

Before moving the adoption of the Report I must give a word of praise to the Manager and the other Officers at Head Office and at the Branches as tos all our Agents for the help they have given towards the successful operations of the Company in the year under notice.

The Report, on being put to the meeting, was carried and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

A Dividend to Shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1919, be paid at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) on the Paid up Capital on and after Monday the 26th April, 1920.

That the appointment of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy as a Director be confirmed.

That in future the fee payable to each Director be rupees seventy-five for each Board Meeting attended.

CHINCHPOKLI LALBAG MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Chinchpokli "Lalbag" Market is vegetables. Although this market has been a combined market of Fish and Flesh and divided into two separate portions, the passage leading to the latter runs through the former. Parel is no doubt the residence of mostly low classes such as mill hands, etc., but of late for want of residential quarters elsewhere, a good many middle class people have come to reside at Parel and Lalbag. Most of them being pure vegetarians, the location of the Fish and Flesh Market in front of and as an entrance to the vegetable market has become a nuisance to them. People don't even feel an inclination to approach owing to the offensive smell, but sometimes when they are compelled to go, they have to practise "Yoga" by holding their breath between the road and the vegetable market to avoid the smell. It would have been better if the two markets had two independent entrances, but as this does not seem feasible, the alternative suggestion which can without much trouble be carried out, would be to exchange places of the Fish and vegetable markets. The vegetable market will not surely be offensive to flesh and fish raters.

Will the Municipality take any notice of this early.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. K.

Lalbag, Parel.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in Poona, Satara and the Karnatak Districts. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat and Karnatak districts and in West Khandesh, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kholapur. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains though high were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—Sind 53 to 69; Gujarat 20 to 63; Konkan 43 to 47; Deccan 35 to 50; Karnatak 43 to 56.

HOW HOT WATER CURES SICK HEADACHES.

WHY EVERYONE SHOULD DRINK BEFORE BREAKFAST A AHALF-TUMBLERFUL WITH A LITTLE COMMON ALKIA SALTRATES IN IT.

Headaches are always caused by self-poisoning. Auto-intoxication the medical men call it. Liver and kidney poisons, known as toxins, are drawn into the blood through the thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. These excite the heart, also clog the liver, kidneys and other organs. As the heart pumps faster, the blood pressure increases and congestion occurs in the small veins of the head so throbbing and shooting pains are felt, also you may feel those gnawing, grinding pains in the back, over the fouled kidneys. You experience mental langour, dizziness, feverishness, insomnia and despondency. Food nauseates, breath and taste are bad in the morning, complexion becomes sallow and broken out. You are in a receptive state for any disease. But don't resort to habit-forming heart depressants, with their harmful reactions. Acetanilide, aspirin, bromides or other "hearache powders" are only temporary expedients and never cure.

Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, a compound which in its pure state gives you a reproduction of the solvent, eliminative and curative properties found in various famous medicinal spring waters. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of this in a half-tumbler of hot water and drink before breakfast occasionally, then note how much better you feel right away. It washes all pain-causing poisons and impurities out of the system, sweetens the breath and cleanses, purifies and freshens the entire alimentary tract. It is practically tasteless and harmless as sugar, in any quantity. It renders headaches impossible and increases your bodily and mental efficiency so you at once begin to enjoy life as Nature intends you should.—C.N.H.

TRUNKS AND SUITCASES.

Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies. Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen, Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION

Established 1889

52, Strand, E.C., London, ENGLAND.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office will be removed to 94, Grey Street, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

JORASANKO, CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

FOR SALE.

LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.

6)' Centre, 6' bed bed. 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed. Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine. Iron-Rod Cutting, Hack-Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.

Write to:—

JAVERI & CO.,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address. "Sonachandi"

TELE. No. 949

of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of articles bought of us.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, debilitations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In case of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0

Price: Bottle of 50 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH Mfg. Co.

273, NAIGAUM ROAD, DADAR BOMBAY. Tel. No. 2308.

ZINC OXIDE POWDER

(MADE BY MIRZA'S PATENT)

MANUFACTURERS

OF

MOIST AND READYMIXED

PAINTS

SPECIALIST

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FIREPROOF-GRAPHITE

ANT

ALUMINIUM AND SIGNAL RED PAINTS

AND

WATERPROOF VARNISHES

All Paints are made from carefully selected materials after analysis n our Chemical Laboratory.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.

S S Ganges Maru, Inoyne, Kobe, etc.
S S Adolf Worman, Giloy, London.
S S Homefield, Warden, Rangoon.
S S City of London, Eliott, Liverpool, etc.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

S S City of Naples, Lloyd, Calcutta.
S S Bahora, Stewert, Persian Gulf.
S S Nanda, Manley, Calcutta.
S S Veneiro, Berginaz, Calcutta.
S S Kandy, Hull, Aden.
S S Alberto Cavelletto, Maturazzo, Genoa.
S S Karoa, Elton, Durban.

The following vessels begun to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ganges Maru, for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Zayani, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bashayan, for Persian Gulf.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru, 2735 tons, Captain T. Inoyne arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Adolf Worman: The B. I S N Coy's steamer Adolf Worman, 3912 tons, Captain A O. Giloy, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and troops.

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Homefield 3228 tons, Captain J. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of London:—The Mity Line steamer City of London, 5682 tons, Captain A. E. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Veneiro:—The . S. N. Coy's steamer Veneiro, 3307 tons, Captain E. Berghinaz sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with name bottom cargo.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Karoa, 3047 tons, Captain E. R. Alton, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kandy:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Kandy 3084 tons, Captain J. C. Hall sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Aden and Suez, via Karachi, with a general cargo and troops.

S S Alberto Cavellelto:—The Italian mail steamer Alberto Cavelleto 2733 tons, Captain G. Matarazzo sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo passengers.

The Mail Steamer Naldera has on board the outward mail's of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 21st instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 22nd April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kofuku Maru	Kobe	30/4	.. O S Kaisha
B Kenkon Maru No 3	Kobe	23-4	.. N Y Kaisha
C/R Varzin.	N F		.. Graham & Co
D/E Risaldar			.. Graham & Co
F Wartsima	Liverpool	29-4	.. W & A G & Co.
L/N Syria ..	N F	K F	.. M & Co
M Shinsai Maru	N F	15/17 4	.. J M & Co
O Nizam ..	N F	N F	.. T M & Co
Q Kaipan ..	N F	N F	.. N Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Gouriand ..	N F	..	.. K N & Co
Mahanadi ..	..	20-4	.. K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Aras	.. 2 Months	31 5	.. T M & Co
Diatalwa	.. 4 days	9-4	.. Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hatkhola.	..	..	.. M M & Co
2 Angier ..	Antwerp	23 4	.. W & A G & Co
4 Chakdina.	P Gulf	24-4	.. M M & Co
6 Ferrara.	Abadan	N F	.. S W & Co
9 Shinyo Maru ..	Kobe	30-4	.. N Y Kaisha
10/11 Itol ..	Kobe	N F	.. M M & Co
12/ 3 Saigon Maru ..	Japan	N F	.. O S Kaisha
14 Zayani ..	N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa ..	Karachi	28 4	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Orissa ..	N F	25-4	.. M M & Co
3 Adolph ..	Woermann	N F	.. M M & Co
4 Soblonz ..	Trieste	22-4	.. Lloyd Triestino
N s Parvati	N F	17-4	.. K K C & Co
5 Colaba ..	Antwerp	24 4	.. M H & Co
6 Egypt ..	N F	..	.. M M & Co
7 Chakrata.	Karachi	26-4	.. M M & Co
14 Gharinda	Japan	26-4	.. M M & Co
O/S 14 Answald ..		..	.. D R I M
16 Huntspill. ..		..	.. W H G & Co
16 A T Vita	Santhampton	1 5	.. M M & Co
17 Pollador.	Busra	..	.. D R I M

EXPORT.

April 22.

S S Verzin for Liverpool—11 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 24 bales wool R M Kooka; 12 Bales wool, M. M. Sarola and Co., 240 bales W Oomersey; 11 bales hemp, O. Govindji & Co; 76 bales hemp, M E. Umrigar Bros; 294 bdls cors yarn, Dhanji Haridas and Co.; 184 wool, E D Sassoon and Co.; 10000 cwts, cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 10140 cwts. cottonseed, Sonis Drayfus and Co.; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.; 2002 cwts myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.

S S Warturm for Liverpool, 200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. 500 cwts. khisnais Shinji Pasoo and Co.

S S Verzin for Marseilles: 300 cwts mustard seed, M. Samji.

S S Anglia for Antwerp 300 bales cotton fly, C. Chandulal and Co.

S S Galonz for Trieste—60 bales cotton waste 55 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Alstern for New York—500 cwts nuxvamich, 62 cwts gumobhsaon, M. Jafferbhoy, 1000 cwts gum Persian, 15000 cwts dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy. 3 cwts amnial guts, A M Husain 10 cases chicory substitute, Polson and Co.; 400 cwts dry ginger S Gordhan and Sons, 1000 cwts myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 601 cwts gum kadaya, 250 cwts pepper, Shawji Chapsee and Co.

S S Garincha for Kobe—100 bales cotton, N. Cursetji and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kofuku Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushitu Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.;

S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull 100 bales cotton, K. Dossa and Co.; 217 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 214 cwts colombo roots, C. Framji and Co.

S S Kenken Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S E Itola for Kobe—100 bales cotton, Khimji Damji; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 100 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co.; 1700 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shinyo Maru for Moji 68 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kenhan Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Itola for Osaka—600 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Shinyo Maru for Yokkaichi 907 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi—700 bales cotton, Mitsu iBussan Kaisha.

S S Itola for Shanghai 400 bales cottin, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Itola for Shanghai—400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 22.)

Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six months and permitted to retire from service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. T. V. Chandorkar, Mamlatdar of the Sholapur Taiuka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer vice Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. C. S. Marston proceeding on leave.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. P. O'Brien transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Phillips, on return from leave, to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. E. P. Lambert on leave.

Mr. E. E. Turner to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, temporarily, from the date Mr. E. P. Lambert makes over charge till relieved by Mr. E. M. Phillips.

Mr. A. C. Daniel to do duty temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. E. E. Turner.

Mr. Monavar Harischandra to act in addition to his own duties as District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. A. C. Daniel pending further orders.

Mr. C. J. Butler, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. E. M. Stewart, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major J. R. D. Webb, I.M.S., D.A.D.M.S., Distribution, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Major Webb to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Shaw to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 4th April 1920 vice Mr. E. L. Cauty appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or pending further orders.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, Subordinate Judge at Gadag, to be Registrar the District and Sessions Court at Poona.

Mr. R. S. Savanur, Joint Subordinate Judge at Bagalkot, to be Registrar of the District and Sessions Court at Satara.

Mr. V. V. Phadke, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, to be Registrar of the District and Sessions Court at Sholapur.

Mr. C. H. Roberts to be member of the Cotton Contracts Board vice Mr. G. Boyagis resigned.

Mr. Tehmas Temulji Kothawala to do duty as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, as a temporary measure with effect from 4th January 1920 pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create for a period of seven months a temporary appointment of an Additional Under Secretary in the Revenue Department for the performance of work in connection with Development schemes and to appoint Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return to duty, to hold it.

Mr. Girdharlal Keshavlal Thakor to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Narbheram Manchharam Joshi on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. D'Cunha, a temporary Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed a permanent Assistant Collector in the Service, with effect from the 11th April 1920.

Mr. J. G. Harding to be Inspector of Mines for the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Commander H. Morland, R.I.M., has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th April 1920.

The services of the Reverend D. S. McKenzie, Second Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. Balwantrai Kalianrai Thakore, Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, Poona, and acting Professor of History and Political Economy in the same College, to be Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. Ramkrishna Purushottam Patwardhan, acting Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, Poona, to be substantive pro tempore Professor of Indian History and Economics at the same College.

(i) Mr. Robert McGregor to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay during the absence of Mr. R. A. Murdoch.

(ii) Mr. T. G. Race to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay vice Mr. W. G. Nicoll, resigned.

Mr. G. H. Baker, Assistant Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, Bombay, is appointed to act as Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, Bombay, vice Mr. A. H. Fell, proceeding on leave, pending further orders:

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Belgaum to the Thana District with effect from 30th April 1920.

Mr. J. J. B. Benson, Executive Engineer, is transferred from Thana to the Belgaum District vice Rao Bahadur Parulekar.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Benson, Mr. Vyankatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Southern Sanitary District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Arthur Edward Mirams, will take up the duties of his Office as Arbitrator, in connection with the Town Planning Scheme, Poona, No. 1, on Monday the 26th April.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 1 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.748 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.7 Deg. F.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8
Dew Point	75.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.742 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0 0 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	92 0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.6 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind	194 Miles

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April, 22.

A new western disturbance has enteced the North-west Frontier and given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. Rain has also fallen nearly everywhere in Assam and at few stations in Orissa, Konkan and South Madras.

The Chief amounts:—Dhubri one inch, Chaman a quarter, Trivandrum a half, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Bengal and ysore.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the week. Hour stated is Bombay mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
		Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Apl.	h	m.	ft	in
Thu.	22	m	1	5	28	1	22	m	7 11	13	11
			1	58a	32	4		m	7 56a	11	11
Fri	23	m	1	62	27	4	23	m	57	14	10
			2	48a	28	7			8 50a	18	8
Sat.	24	m	2	44	26	4	24	m	8 4	16	1
			3	43a	27	4			10 4a	19	4
Sun	25	m	3	48	25	4	25	m	9 50	17	5
			4	59a	26	9			11 42a	19	6
Mon	26	m	5	6	24	8	26	m	11 19	18	7
			6	4a	26	2					
Tues.	27	m	7	22a	26	6	27	m	1 6	19	0
			8	4	25	2			0 54a	19	1
Wed	28	m	8	4	25	2	28	m	2 5	18	2
			8	30a	26	2			2 5a	19	1

April 22	(Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 37m	Sunset	6h 57m.
,, 23	(Friday)	,,	6h.16m.	,,	6h. 58m.
,, 24	(Saturday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	6h. 58m
,, 25	(Sunday)	,,	6h. 15m	,,	6h. 58m
,, 26	(Monday)	,,	6h. 14m.	,,	6h. 59m.
,, 27	(Tuesday)	,,	6h. 14m	,,	6h 59m.
,, 28	(Wednesday)	,,	6h. 13m	,,	7h 0m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d	4h.	24-7m p.m
Last Quarter	,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m p.m
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Ambala, while the latter is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen below normal at Aliahabad, but continues in excess during the day in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in south Rajputana and are lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is generally below normal except at Karachi and Bikaner. Day temperature is in excess at Jodhpur while night temperature is in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal except in west Kathiawar, the maximum rising to 110deg. F. at Ahmedabad and 111deg. F. at Deesa. Night temperature is in excess at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is below normal in Berar but is in excess at Raipur. Temperature does not differ much from the average; the highest maximum recorded is 110deg. F. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the south of the division where it is in slight excess.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the south Konkan, south Malabar, and on the west coast of Ceylon, the heaviest fall being 0.54in. at Trivandrum. A fresh disturbance is approaching the northwest frontier from the west. The air is generaly drier than usual in northern India and in the north of the Deccan. Day temperature is high in the area extending from Gujarat to the west of the United Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar and may also occur in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast. A few duststorms are probable in Sind and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st April 1920.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after giving local rain and snow in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen nearly generaly in Assam and locally in southeast Madras, while a few falls have occurred on the south Burma coast. Chief amounts are:—Dhubri

NEW WATERPROOFS

It is an admitted fact that the

New Waterproof Over Coats

which

K. C. MARROTT

189/91, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

Sells at Rs. 10 to 15 each

Cannot be had elsewhere in India

even for Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 each.

NEW WATERPROOFS

Silchar, Dras, Tinnevelly half an inch; Madura one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 22nd APL. 1920

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	98.1 73.0	72	..	9.91		—0.78
Do. (21st) ..	92.6 77.8	73	..	0.97		+2.93
Jask ..	93.2 82.8	40	..	0.82		—3.04
Muskat ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98.6 73.1	41	..	1.98		+0.25
Rawalpindi ..	85.7 59.0	22	..	0.03		—1.44
Lahore ..	98.1 66.6	38	..	0.34		—0.46
Ambala ..	103.0 66.7	28	..	1.76		—0.41
Delhi ..	101.3 64.0	23	..	4.39		—1.34
	99.1 76.0	23	..	2.32		—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	105.7 73.9	23	..	2.10		+0.14
Manipuri ..	103.9 69.2	33	..	1.63		—1.07
Jhansi ..	107.6 75.2	28	..	0.94		—0.97
Cawnpore ..						
Allahabad ..	107.1 71.6	31	..	1.04		—1.34
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	108.7 68.8	21	..	0.78		—0.46
Karachi ..	92.7 77.6	84	..	0.45		—1.22
Ajmer ..	98.6 69.8	20	..	2.64		+1.20
Jaipur ..	102.6 68.2	18	..	2.71		+1.06
Kotah ..	105.8 75.8	14	..	2.02		+0.60
Mount Abu ..	88 274.4	17	..	0.73		—0.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	105.6 71.1	56	..	0.12		—0.43
Dwarka ..	88.8 78.0	85	..	1.07		+0.24
Veraval ..	84.3 74.3	84	..	0.78		+0.31
Rajkot ..	105.8 73.4	63	..	2.10		+1.59
Bhavnagar Para ..	105.8 74.0	40	..	3.86		+3.11
Surat ..	99.8 74.9	74	..	4.06		+2.63
Ahmedabad ..	110.9 75.1	45	..	1.30		+0.90
Deesa ..	110.3 70.8	44	..	0.06		—0.47
Neemuch ..	103.1 66.8	12	..	3.31		+2.42
Indore ..	103.3 68.9	26	..	5.03		+3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	100.9 75.7	33	..	1.32		—1.75
Saugor ..	103.2 74.9	11	..	0.69		—1.70
Hoshangabad ..	105.1 71.6	27	..	3.68		+1.71
Khandwa ..	107.5 78.9	24	..	0.64		+0.80
Akola ..	105.0 75.8	28	..	1.74		—0.45
Amraoti ..	101.8 78.7	27	..	3.14		+0.91
Nagpur ..	100.7 72.8	37	..	2.09		—0.98
Chanda ..	93.3 72.2	39	..	2.53		—0.83
Raipur ..	94.8 73.6	64	..	1.95		—0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	90.3 80.4	79	..	1.50		+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	88.5 78.7	61	..	0.73		—0.32
Marmugoa ..	92.5 78.0	82	..	4.51		+2.86
Karwar ..	91.3 74.4	87	0.16	5.73		+1.47
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.6 71.7	41	..	1.82		+0.76
Ahmednagar ..	97.0 67.0	40	..	4.91		+3.75
Poona ..	97.0 70.9	45	..	2.98		+1.40
Sholapur ..	98.3 72.8	28	..	2.79		+0.81
Bijapur ..	95.8 74.1	47	..	2.49		+0.53
Belgaum ..	92.7 64.7	75	..	3.31		+0.96
Aurangabad ..	100.7 69.9	30	..	3.15		+1.39
Nizamabad (Indr)	84.4 63.8	49	..	2.10		—0.10
Hyderabad ..	92.8 67.9	63	..	10.03		+7.19
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	92.6 77.2	74	..	9.21		+4.98
Calicut ..	88.0 74.5	92	0.02	22.11		+13.23
Cochin ..	87.5 77.1	71	0.04	2.27		+11.02
Colombo ..	89.2 75.1	95	0.28	33.85		—0.35
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.2 78.2	74	..	13.46		+6.16
Bellary ..	99.0 70.0	48	..	6.31		+3.26
Cuddapah ..	100.0 79.1	59	..	0.68		+4.29
Madras ..	92.7 77.3	78	..	27.00		+5.79
Bangalore ..	84.3 67.9	78	..	7.80		+2.98
Coimbatore ..	87.3 71.1	76	..	8.48		+1.49
Trichinopoly ..	91.7 75.0	85	..	24.35		+14.46
Negapatam ..	90 78.7	78	..	54.67		+23.86

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Not one person in a hundred flushes the kidneys often enough, or knows how to do it preperly. Not one in five hundred over the age of forty understands how easily kidney neglect can lead to serious rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or even such dreaded maladies as Bright's Disease, Dropsy, or Diabetes. It is astonishing how few persons, excepting chemists and the medical profession, understand that the water we drink must reach the kidneys by first being absorbed into the blood, and that if the water is strongly alkaline it thoroughly flushes the kidneys when being expelled, taking with it the acids and impurities it has absorbed while in the blood. This is why the strongly alkaline waters of famous hot springs are so effective. Kidney, rheumatic, or uric acid sufferers can easily prove this to their complete satisfaction and without stirring a single step from their own homes. Simply drink before breakfast every other morning, for a week or two, a glass of hot water in which you have dissolved a level teaspoonful of the Alkia Saltrates (powder form), which all chemists can supply. Its taste is pleasant, its cost very slight indeed, and it probably is as good as anything you can use for the purpose. Afterward, you will not be likely to have much patience with any of your friends if they continue to suffer after you have told them about this.

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MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding when most of the time was taken up in the discussion of the Schools Committee's recommendations about the periodical medical examination of school teachers and children. After a lengthy discussion, when a number of amendments were moved, the report was referred to the Medical Relief Committee for their report within three months' from date.

The President informed the Corporation that he had received a letter from the Post Master General in reply to a Corporation resolution, in which he stated that the question of the delivery of letters was receiving his attention and that he was doing his best to ensure a satisfactory delivery of letters.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, the matter was referred to a committee for report.

MEDICAL INSPECTION FOR CHILDREN.

In connection with resolutions passed by the Corporation desiring the Schools Committee to furnish certain information, the Secretary to the Committee wrote to the Corporation, stating, among other things:—

All classes in Bombay have begun to appreciate the advantages of Medical Inspection and the bestowing of special care on children. Government themselves have made arrangements to introduce Medical Inspection in their own schools. Some of the Aided Schools have also made a move in the direction. Progress is thus ensured on all sides. The Bombay Corporation and their Schools Committee may, however, well take pride in the fact that they have been the pioneers in introducing in Western India, if not in India itself, this greatly useful Department of Medical Inspection of the pupils, in the educational system and organization of the country. The first basal and important conclusion of the Committee is, of course, that the Medical Inspection of Municipal Schools Children in Bombay City be continued on a permanent basis, the experience of the two experimental Inspections, hitherto held, having fully proved the great utility and increased appreciation thereof by the parents and guardians of the children. The Committee's second conclusion is that the time has come to extend and amplify, within reasonable limits, the duties and functions of the Medical Inspectors, which hitherto have been confined to examination and re-examination of School children, intimations to parents and the supplying of descriptive cards, securing special attention at the Municipal Dispensaries, to such of the children, as by themselves or their parents and guardians so expressed their wishes. The Committee would define the extended duties and functions as follows:—

(A)—At the first visit to a school:

(1) Examination of all children.

((2) Marking of cases requiring re-examination at short intervals.

(B)—At the second visit to a school generally six months after the first visit::

(1) Re-examination of all cases marked for the same at the first visit.

(2) Examination of all new comers after the first visit.

(3) Examination of all cases where there has been, since the last Medical Inspection or since the date of admission, if the latter be a later date, a loss of 10 per cent. weight or more.

(4) Special Examination of all other cases marked by the Head Teachers for the same.

N. B.—(i) Every child continuing in a school should be re-examined, once at least after the lapse of every three years, even though not marked for re-examination as a "Marked" case or for loss of weight or other special reasons.

(ii) For the due discharge of duty.

(B) abovementioned, definite arrangements should be made for the Head of each school recording the weight of every child at the time of admission and re-weighings taken every six months.

DRILL AND PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

(C)—Giving to the Headmaster or the Headmistress in particular cases such instructions in regard to Drill and other physical exercises as should seem desirable.

(D)—Writing to the parents or guardians in all cases requiring careful attention or treatment, giving them intimation of the same, and giving to such parents or guardians as desire it, cards describing the ailments discovered, in specified form, for presentation at Municipal Medical Dispensaries.

In the cards giving intimation as required above, special attention should be called to the fact that Municipal School children presenting descriptive cards from the Medical Inspectors will be treated without any charge whatsoever and with special care and attention at the Municipal Dispensaries.

(E)—Inspecting each of the school premises visited and the sanitary arrangement thereat and surroundings, and making such report and suggestions as should seem desirable, to the Secretary, Schools Committee.

(F)—Giving annually by each of the three Medical Inspectors assisted by their respective assistants, twelve lectures in different centres of the City, for the benefit of the parents and guardians of the children attending the schools of that locality, the Headmasters and the Assistant teachers assisting actively in the organization of the lecture series, the lectures being devoted to the expounding of the elementary, sanitary and hygienic principles, with illustrations with the help of charts, diagrams, model pictures, etc.

(G)—The Medical Examination, once a year, of all teachers of the Municipal Schools.

The Schools Committee consider that such examination and the reporting of all cases discovered thereunder of Tuberculosis or other dangerous or infectious diseases, is absolutely necessary in the best interests of and as a necessary safe-guard against, danger to the School children and the teachers themselves.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee have also come to the following conclusions:—

(a) That provision should be made in the Municipal Dispensaries for treatment with special care of all Municipal School children, who come there for treatment producing cards descriptive of their ailments, signed by the Medical Inspectors of Schools Committee, that arrangements be made for treatment there of the school children by Specialists for diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and *further that* all these Dispensaries be adequately equipped for that purpose. (b) That so far as possible and funds permitting, such Municipal school children, as are too poor to purchase articles like spectacles, trusses, etc., recommended for them by the Municipal Medical authorities inspecting or treating them, be supplied with these articles by the Corporation.

The Schools Committee have also considered the allied Subject of introducing Hygiene as a subject in the Primary School curriculum and come to the conclusion that it is highly desirable to introduce in the curriculum of the Vernacular Primary Schools from the 3rd standard upwards the subject of Elementary Hygiene, Personal and Communal, and that the instruction in the subject should be imparted with the help of a suitable text book in each of the three principal Vernaculars of the Bombay City—Marathi, Gujerathi and Urdu. If such text books be not available, they should be got specially prepared by persons fitted for the work, the matter being culled from such English Text books of the kind as are available.

As has been stated above, the School Committee intend to give effect to the new Scheme, so far as it lies within their power, from 1st March next and expect full approval thereof by the Corporation. The Committee will be but too glad to carry out any further improvements the Corporation may direct or suggest. It has to be pointed out, however, that the remedial relief measure, sketched out in para. 7 (a) above, lies beyond the Schools Committee's jurisdiction. They, therefore, request the Corporation to please entrust the giving of effect thereto to the Commissioner through the Health Department."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved:—

"That with reference to their letters, regarding the question of the continuance of the system of medical inspection of the pupils of the Municipal Schools in the City and the introduction of a course of instruction in personal and public hygiene in the curriculum of the schools, etc., the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation approve of their proposals as detailed in their letters. That copies of the Schools Committee's letters and paragraph 1 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information with a request that he will be so good as to take the necessary action in regard to the matter. That the letter from the Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association on the subject, be forwarded to the Schools Committee for disposal.

Dr. D. B. P. Master seconded the proposition.

INSTITUTION OF DISPENSARIES.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said the medical examination of the pupils to be of use should be made every year instead of every three years as suggested by the Committee. He advocated the institution of dispensaries where the eyes, throats, and ears of poor school children could be examined every year. He did not want that the Corporation should at once launch on a large programme, but they should make a beginning. Expense was of no great importance in such a vital matter, but even if it were too heavy they could approach the Government for their help, and he had no doubt that they would assist them liberally. He moved an amendment that the report of the Committee should be sent to the Medical Relief Committee, for their early consideration, the report to be submitted within three months.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconding said only three or four children could be properly examined in an hour, but the medical examiners were examining six children, and he could only characterise that as mockery. There ought to be at least twelve doctors to do this work thoroughly. About the school masters being examined every year, he said the school masters' complaint, was that they were paid a meagre pay, and lived in slums and so on, and in no department were the employees examined every year. He thought the Primary Schools Committee should make some provision for those teachers who were compelled to go on leave.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved the closure at this stage, but for want of a seconder the motion fell to the ground.

Dr. D. B. Master said the Corporation had to consider the question of costs, although it was an easy matter for members to make suggestions. The reason of the teachers being examined every year was that a large number of them were found to be suffering from pthysis. He thought it was not proper to blame the Schools Committee who had done their best in the matter. About six children being examined in an hour, he thought a good doctor could easily do so. He thought the attitude of some of the members towards the Schools Committee was not of the right sort. He also thought the Corporation should refer the report back to the Schools Committee with a promise to finance them liberally.

Mr N. V. Mandlik did not think the criticisms were a slur on the Scools Committee. The Committee had their own ideas and they sometimes ran away with them, but their finances were limited. What was the good of a medical examination without proper food and clothes for the children when their health was bad? He was strongly opposed to the examination of teachers annually. They must be practical in such matters.

PAY THE TEACHER BETTER.

Dr. A. Viegas thought it was a most preposterous thing to examine the teachers annually; it was an unheard of thing. Who were infecting the school boys? The only thing was that the teachers should be given a better salary. How could they expect the teachers on their present meagre salary to find themselves and clothe themselves properly. There were nearly 1000 teachers and more than 30,000 children and the question was, who was infecting whom? The teachers should be paid better.

Mr. H. P. Mody here moved that the question be now put, but as this did not find any support, the discussion continued.

Dr. N. E. Sukhia said Dr. Viegas knew nothing of the matter, and it was the master who infected the children and not the children their teachers.. He moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for their report.

Mr. Motiwalla accepted the amendment to his amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought it was better to pass the recommendations of the Schools Committee, instead of rejecting them, or shelving them. The only thing that they could do was to adopt the recommendations of the Schools Committee.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said the Schools Committee did not represent the Corporation and required to be strengthened. He deprecated the compulsory medical examination of the teachers every year.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment that the clause regarding periodical examinations should be deleted and the entire report adopted.

After Dr. Velkar, Dr. Batliwalla and Mr. J. A. Wadia had made observations, Dr. De Monte moved that the closure be now put, and the motion was adopted.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS FOR 1920 (SECOND HALF YEAR)

The following table, showing the dates fixed by the regulations for the comencement of the University Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year, and the last days for receiving applications for admission to them, is published for general information, in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 22.

Examination.	Date of commencement.	Last day for receiving applications.
B. Com.	... Sept. 27	Sept. 13.
Intermediate M.B.B.S.	... Do.	Sept. 6.
B.A. (Pass)	... Oct. 4	Sept. 1.
Preliminary Scientific	... Do.	Sept. 13.
Final M.B.B.S. (Part I)	... Do.	Do.
Do. (Part II)	...Oct. 11	Do.
B. E. (Civil and Mechanical)	... Do.	Sept. 30.
First LL.B.	... Do.	Do.
Second LL.B.	... Do.	Do.

Note.—Applications for admission to each of the above Examinations must be forwarded by candidates "through the Principals of their Colleges" so as to reach the University Registrar on or before the days mentioned in column 3 above.

LEYLAND HODGSON'S COMPANY.

"THE HOUSE THAT JERRY BUILT."

Mr. Leyland Hodgson'e Company with an extensive repertoire and wonderfully equipped wardrobe did not give the Bombay public all that had been anticipated during last week but we are inclined to be lenient with the obvious shortcomings, knowing full well that a newly constituted company cannot possibly give of its best except from a wand of the migician, and the days of fairies are done with. have had companies in revue where he members have been associated with ch other for some considerable time.

That there are capable proformers in he latest importations cannot be denied but the temperament for producing talent as Bombay people like it has not come bout yet. "The House that Jerry Built" as given last night and the thirty ladies nd gentlemen were more at home than been the case so far.

The revue is about just what the title uggests—something new for a revue. Somebody wants a house built in seven days nd the man who does it not only gets a ortune but also secures the hand of millionaire in marriage; Jerry succeeds; ts the money; gets the girl; then the ouse falls down.

There is a lot of comedy in the revue; he exhibition of some more pretty frocks; me capable dancing by dainty Miss Helen utlie; much popular singing and a uccessful ensemble work by the large horus. By the way, the ladies might be xhorted to "sing up." One has to exggerate vocal work in the East where the ans are such a drowner of sound.

Messrs. Jack Gordon and Pal Keogh are he comedians with Messrs. Jack Livesy, auerstock, Murri Moncrief, Chris Botley nd Cyril Dane some of the other men nd the Misses Florence Harrington, Florence Fitzgerald, Kitty Desmond and Helen Sullia amongst the principal ladies.

is a cheery show and a visit to the xcelsior should not bore anybody.

CALCUTTA MINT.

QUESTION OF ITS REMOVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

With reference to the Bengal Government's request to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for its opinion on the question of the Calcutta Mint from its present location to a more suitable place in Calcutta, the Chamber has suggested that an entirely suitable site can be found in Hastings, at the south end of the Kidderpur Bridge Road. It would be, they suggest, an ideal site for the Mint as its protection would be much easier than in he case of the present Mint, for it is under the guns of Fort William. It is also on the edge of an open maidan instead of being in the middle of the city and it would present no difficulty in times of civil disturbance. As regards transport to the Currency Office and Banks, it is near the river and the docks and imported bullion would have to travel a short distance as compared with the long journey that is now necessary.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA HHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIANS (A) (6) BEAT THE ORION BANDRA (0.)

The last game in the preliminary round of the above tournament that between the Lusitanians (A) and the Orion, Bandra, was played on the Gymkhana ground on Thursday, when the Lusitanians won by six goals to nil. Considering the balance of exchanges, the game was not really so one-sided as the result might indicate, as the Bandra team had quite an equal (if not greater) share in attack as their opponents had. In spite of pressure on the Lusitanians defence, the Bandra forward fumbled most miserably out of the Lusitanian goal, and but for this hesitation and weakness, they might have scored quite as many goals as their opponents did. They did everything in fact but scoring. The Lusitanians forwards were more quick and accurate in shooting and made most of the opportunities afforded to them, especially by Pais, their centre-half. The Bandra forwards combined very well at times supported by a judicious defence, accuracy and alacrity in passee being the prominent features of their operations, but they were hopelessly weak in front of goal here they took to unnecessary short passing. The Lusitanian forwards supported by an indifferent defence, were on the whole, more business-like, as inspite of serious drawbacks in their defensive ranks they showed they dew how to score.

Two goals were scored during the initial period—the first ere the game was a minute old by Marcus D'Souza and the second by Pinto five minutes before the close of the first half. The second half opened with vigorous attack on the Lusitanian defence, but try as they would, they could not score, while the occasional sallies by the Lusitanian forwards realised four more goals during the second period—Marcus D'Souza being responsible for the therd and fourth goals and Pinto for the fifth and sixth. The game thus ended in a victory for the Lusitanians by the substantial margin of six goals.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Sollis; Faria and Dominic; Martin Pais and Fernandez; Johnny D'Souza, Marmus D'Souza, Pinto, Cyriac D'Souza and Newman D'Souza.

The Oriens, Bandra:—Rodrigues; Gomes and Athaide; Carvalho and J. Entindo and Gerald; Albuque, Misquita, Perreira A. Entiado and A. Pereira.

Umpires:—Messrs. Thomas and McIntosh.

TO-DAY'S GAME (FIRST ROUND.)

B. E. S. Old Boys' vs. Government Telegraphs. 5-30

SATURDAY, April 24.

1/119th Infantry vs. Government Telegraphs 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 26.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona United, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 27.

National Sporting Club vs. Argylls and Sutherland Highlanders, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

Hornets vs. Karachi Rangers, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 29.

Grant Medicals vs. G.I.P. Ry. Nagpur 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 30.

Indore Union vs. Lusitanians 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 1.

N-W. Ry. Lahore vs. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Ajmer 5-30 p.m.

HOCKEY AT CALCUTTA.

THE BEIGHTON TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

In the Beighton Hockey competition there were in all four matches played today, only two of which produced conclusive results, the other two ending in draws. The best game of the evening was that between the Police and the Dacca Bachelors. The Police were the heavier side but the Bachelors what with their combination and speed proved more than their opponents and won the game by two goals to one. Within five minutes from the start the Police netted, a fine goal through Lyons. On settling down the Bachelors pressed the Police hard and in about fifteen minutes' time not only they drew level but netted the winning goal. Towards the end the game became rather rough and two of the Bachelors' men received nasty cuts.

Asansole put the Dacca Police out of competition defeating them by five goals to nil. The Police got a splendid opening shortly after the start but opportunities were lost by hesitancy. For Asansole brothers Boileau played a fine game.

The Mymensing vs. Calcutta match ended in a draw of two goals each. Calcutta were leading at the half time but Mymensing pulled themselves up and drew level in the second moiety.

The Hornets vs. the Sporting Union produced a poor game which too ended in a raw, two goals a side.

The Madras Government have appointed a committee to consider and report upon leave, and allowance for the Provincial subordinate services. The proposal is to frame certain fundamental rules to take the place of Civil Service Regulations. Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar is President of the Committee.

'MIGNON" AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RUSSIANS' SEVENTH GRAND OPERA.

Pretty dresses, pretty setting, pretty music and a pretty ending were the characteristic of the charming grand opera "Mignon," written by Ambroise Thomas over fifty years ago, the words being supplied by Jules Barbier and Miscl Carre, based on the Gothe book "Wilhelm Meister." The long lost daughter of an Italian Nobleman amed Lothario, who lost his memory, is aptured by gypsies and before the end of he grand opera when Lothario, who has befriended "Mignon" from the cruelties of e master gypsy, takes her to the home of his youth and the old associations have the effect of bringing back the lost memory and Lothario recognises his long-lost daughter and there is a happy reunion. When Lothario protected Mignon om the head gypsy, Wilhelm, a student, the admired and admirer of Filina an actess, assults in the protection and Mignon attracted by Wilhelm. Mignon endeavours to rival the actress even to the borowing of the actress's dresses and using toilet cosmetics.

The opera abounds in outstanding melody. The overture to the second act is the mous Mignon Gavotte and the air, is the subject of a solo by Wilhelm. The catchy melody sung by Filina and copied by Mignon is one of the gems wherein Miss Kasanskaya excells herself her thrilling and judicious vibralo show Miss Kasanskaya to be of excellent training. There was a charm about this lady which fitted the part of the actress prettily.

But the outstanding feature of the opera was the extraordinary success of Miss Burskaya. We have seen her as "Carmen" and Miss Burskaya was alone worth going a long ay to hear and also to see. As "Mignon," iss Burskaya infused a depth of feeling in the part of exceptional character. Her singing of her first number "Know'st thou the land" when as a cruelly treated gipsy she yearns for the home of her childhood around the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm nd again in the last act, her characteristic singing, when visions of home are revealed reached the summit of her vocal artistry. Admirable as are Miss Burskaya's vocal successes, she enters into the whole spirit of the character she plays with the result that we see "Mignon" and not merely the interpretation of Mignon's musical numbers. Judged from a very high standard Miss Burskaya is a most capable grand opera artiste.

Of Messrs. Busanovsky and Cherneneo as Frederick and Wilhelm respectively their singing, although from a Bombay standard quite good was far below the standard of Miss Burskaya or Miss Kasanskaya or for that matter the base of Mr. Magsky, and they did not act their parts with the easy natural confidence of all the other members the cast. On the other hand the Lothario of Mr. Magsky was convincing. It was the biggest character he has taken and is as much in the picture as Mignon herself.

Again the orchestra left nothing to be desired. Equality of tone and most successful conductorship by Mr. Vasilieff contributed in no small measure to a very fine performance of "Mignon", an opera which could easily be heard again.

The Royal Opera House was not full and there is an impression abroad that all the best seats have been booked for the season. This impression is wrong. There are many of the best seats still available and the Royal Opera House is so constructed that all visitors can hear and see.

To-night "The Demon" will be presented, grand opera by Anton Rubenstein and Saturday the evergreen "The Traviore" will be produced.

CABLED SPORTING NEWS.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL CUP.

The cabled result of the Scottish Association Football Cup shows Kilmarnock to be the winners for the first time in the history of the cup. Played for first time in the 1873-74 season, the celebrated Queen's Park team won the cup the first three years in succession and then followed three years when the cup was held by the Vale of Leven. The Queen's Park followed with three more consecutive successes and again they won in 1884, Vale of Leven scratching, and in 1886, 1890 and 1893. When professionalism was introduced in 1885, the professional clubs came to the front, but as late as 1900, the Queen's Park were in the final to be beaten by the Celtic which club won the cup nine times up to the outbreak of war. The Celtic were finalists, too, with the Rangers in 1908-9 when after two drawn games there was a very serious riot on the Hampden Park ground in the re-play, and the cup was withheld. The riot arose through the crowd taking offence at the failure of the teams to play extra time.

It was 1897-98 that Kilmarnock was first in the final of the Scottish Cup and then the Rangers won by two goals to nil. That was the only occasion that Kilmarnock have been in the final till this year and in the Third round in 1914, they were beaten by Partick Thistle by four goals to one.

The results of recent matches have been:—

1902-3	Rangers beat Heart of Midlothian 2—0, after drawn games of 1—1, 0—0.
1903-4	Celtic beat Rangers. 3—2.
1904-5	Third Lanark beat Rangers, 3—1, after a drawn game 0—0.
1905-6	Heart of Midlothian, beat Third Lanark 1—0.
1906-7	Celtic beat Heart of Midlothian 3—0.
1907-8	Celtic beat St. Mirren 5—1.
1908-9	Celtic and Rangers played two drawn games (Cup not awarded).
1909-10	Dundee beat Clyde 2-1; after drawn games 2—2, 0—0.
1910-11	Celtic beat Hamilton Academicals 2—1, after a drawn game 0—0.
1911-12	Celtic beat Clyde, 2—0.
1912-13	Falkirk beat Raith Rovers 2—0.
1913-14	Celtic beat Edinburgh Hibernians 4—1, after a drawn game of 0—0.
1919-20	Kilmarnock beat Albion Rovers 3—2. The Albion Rovers is an old Club and were in the final of the Scot Qualifying Cup in 1903-4 when breath beat them 4—2; and th bion Rovers were winners of Cup in 1913-14.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd. Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Marwari Bazar, 12 noon.

The S. S. Colaba with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to take steps to welcome H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Town Hall, 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.

MONDAY, April 26.

The Mail Steamer Kashgar with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

Indo-British Institution: annual meeting of subscribers, School Building, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

KUMANA—Najamai, the wife of Mr. Phiroze Edaliee Kumana, of Santa Cruz on Saturday the 17th April, (Avan Purabh) at Dr. Mascna's Hospital, a son.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 21st instant was 395.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has today raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 9 per cent.

MR. S. G. DEVDHAR.

Mr. S. G. Devadhar, superintendent, New English school, Satara will be presented with an address today in the school building at Satara. His portrait will also be unveiled. The function will be presided over by Mr. Dadasaheb Narandikar.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Turkish Office notify that until further notice telegrams addressed to places other than Constantinople and Ismid will be despatched from Constantinople to destination by Post.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

142 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay on Wednesday as against 229 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 6 attacks and 2 deaths from plague, 4 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox and 7 attacks and 6 deaths from influenza and Pneumonia.

LECTURE ON INFANT MORTALITY.

Mr. Framji Cursetjee Banavanagarwalla will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Infant Mortality, its causes and Prevention". The Lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi returned recently from America and England. He will deliver a lecture on "International Labour Conference" to-day at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) in the servants of India premises when Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

The members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., are informed that the forward business at Marwari Bazar shall be closed at 4 p.m., on Saturday the 24th instant to afford facilities to be present at the public meeting to be held at the Town Hall to consider the arrangements for according reception to the Prince of Wales. The Cotton Market shall also remain closed.

AN HONOUR TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

Commodore Sir Frank Lockett Stuart Nicholl, K.B.E., R.N.R., whose name appears in the Honours list published yesterday in connection with the Peace Celebrations, is the managing Superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

His long and interesting career in the mercantile marine dates as far back as 1869, when he went to sea as an apprentice in the Liverpool Australian sailing ships of renowned memory in the Australian trade, for a period of seven years, then, as a junior officer, in June 1876, entering the service of the P. and O. Company, in which, in July 1886, he attained the rank of commander. In this capacity he had charge, among other ships, of the Peiwar, engaged in the Indian transport service, for nearly four years. At the termination of the Peiwar's commission as a royal yacht, Captain Nicholl took command of that vessel, remaining in her for six years until his appointment by Lord Inchcape to his present position in January 1917.

He is 55 years of age and should have before him a substantial span of years in which to enjoy the distinction which has now been conferred upon him.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India, for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 22nd April 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £29,177,000, Elsewhere £29,943,000, Total £59,120,000.

Total amount of tenders accepted Bombay £988,000, Elsewhere £1,014,000, Total £2,002,000.

A Press Communique states:

The close attention of the Government of India has been directed to the recent course of Exchange as influenced by circumstances external to India, internal trade conditions, and the policy adopted on the recommendations of the Currency Committee.

The initiation of the Currency policy coincidins as it did with a heavy fall in the dollar-sterling exchange involved a rate of rupee sterling exchange on a markedly higher in level than that previously prevailing. To meet the situation created, the Government of India increased their offers of Reverse Bills with a view to support exchange. In the interval which has since elapsed the large sales of Reverses and marked recovery of the dollar sterling exchange have brought into closer conformity the market rate of exchange and that based on the rupee equivalent of gold. In the changed circumstances and with the greater ability shown by the market to support exchange, the Government of India have decided to revert in their weekly offers of Reverse Council Bills to the figure of £1,00,000 which is that usually taken in the part on a demand for remittance arising. It is accordingly announced that £1,000,000 will be offered at the sale of Reverse Council Bills on the 29th April 1920 and weekly, until further notice.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

"The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars.

War experience confirms beyond all question that for

RELIABILITY.
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Monthly Subscribers to the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to note that on and after 1st May, 1920, no reminders will be sent to them for Renewal of their Monthly Subscriptions. They are, therefore, requested to pay in their Renewal Subscriptions before the date of expiry in order to avoid the stoppage of copies.

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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Life Sketch
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BY
MR. M. K. AZAD
to be published in English and Gujarati.

Price 4 Annas.

ON 26TH INST. THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEPORTATION.

Copies will be sold in the Streets.

Profits of sale will be remitted to Mr. Horniman by Mr. Lukhmidas Rowji Tairsee.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 23, 1920.

A COMMISSION FIRST.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate trade-statistics for finding out the advisability or otherwise, of adopting Imperial Preference for India has been published in the Government Gazette. In a note the Government of India add that "the recommendation made by the Committee is receiving the careful consideration of the Government of India and their decision will be notified as soon as possible." The Government have done wisely in speaking of "recommendation" in the singular, because they make only one recommendation, namely, that there ought to be a representative Commission empowered to take public evidence towards determining the future fiscal policy of India. The rest of their observations are frankly inconclusive and their casual impressions are not entitled to unquestioned support in view of the perfunctory nature of their research. The one recommendation they make happens to be nothing original. All the members of the Council who spoke on the question pointed to the absolute need of thorough investigation. The Hon. Mr. Patel moved a resolution to the effect that there ought to be a Commission exhaustively to enquire into the subject, rather than a ready-made Committee of nominated gentlemen to pronounce an opinion. Now the Committee has after essaying the problem left it for a Commission of the kind which Mr. Patel rightly proposed. Besides their recommendations, the Committee have, after their hasty and unavoidably superficial inspection of facts, laid down a couple of *obiter dicta* which ought to bind nobody. The despatch of the Government of India in 1903 was a strong and well-informed representation. On the surface of it, the most forbidding argument was the risk of foreign retaliation against India. A peril so appealing naturally made it a serious question. The Committee have after busy study, tackled the argument and they have persuaded themselves that whatever might be the consequences of preferential tariffs, their "moderate" application on the import trade will produce neither gain nor loss to the country. We are not told anything about the limits of moderation—a dreadfully insidious term, the application of which depends on the view-point of the prescribers of policy and the exigencies to which they are put. Except for the conciliating effect of this undefinied and undefinable term, the Committee may be said, without disrespect, to have remained in the plight of Buruddin's ass which, when put to a choice, stood in the mood of indecisive abstraction.

The Committee had before them the minute of Sir Edward Law to be got over. They were supplied with a memorandum on the tariffs of the United Kingdom and the Colonies in the years of 1912 and 1918, and they had also the statistics of trade-returns for India. On the basis of these facts, they took the minute of Sir Edward Law, and saying that circumstances required their modification, tried to demolish his conclusions *in seriatim*. The conclusions of the despatch of 1903 could not be varied on the strength of mere statistics because "as far as actual statistics go, the position has not greatly changed." The facts are hence subjected to a fresh line of ratiocination and the results are in the case of most countries and commodities, made to contradict the findings of 1903. Further the Committee say: "As far as the Dominions and Colonies are concerned the position is materially the same as it was when Sir Edward Law wrote. They have not very much to gain from a preferential tariff in India, except in the case of Mauritius, which will benefit so far as her sugar is concerned." For inspite of the abundance of raw-materials, India is still an importing country so far as sugar is concerned and is not in a position to enjoy the preference offered to sugar in the United Kingdom. We are not disposed to accept as absolute the opinion that there could be no danger of retaliation against India. We quite grant that there is at present a keen demand for materials in the world, but in a permanent or considerably long tariff arrangement, we shall have to deal with Indian products that are not all monopolies. Mr. Sarma not content with the term "present circumstances," elaborates his qualification into the phrase "so long as existing circumstances continue." The prospect of reprisals may be unreal at present, but we are in considering radical departures, concerned to see what positive advantages India could enjoy. As if to eliminate sentimental prejudice, the Committee lay down that Dominions will not have "very much to gain." Are we to believe, for instance, that the recent rebate granted to all members of the Empire including mandated territories, in the case of hides and skins, was to give no advantage to colonies? We do not believe it. Nor does the evasive pretext that the rebate was not in the nature of a preference, affect the position. The benefits accruing to countries will depend upon the trend of their industrial development, and if advantages in the purchase of commodities are thrust upon countries, the consequent starting of industries will have entirely altered the premises of the present enquiry; for the trade movements will not remain stationary or stereotyped. The Committee opine that the moderate adoption of preference will not affect the balance of gain and loss. In their subsequent discussion they amplify their meaning thus: "It is unnecessary to enter upon a detailed discussion of the general level upon which our import duties should be fixed under any scheme of Imperial Preference." It was most certainly necessary in face of the loose formula of moderation, and till hypothetical rates are worked out with trade factors more stable than what we obtain at present, it would be unwise to hazard, let alone affirm opinions. The most vital argument of Sir Edward Law—we do not say the most decisive—was that without any innovation "India already enjoyed a large, probably an exceptionally large, measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports." The argument is not undermined, let alone exploded by the rough method by which gain and loss are equated to *nil*. Let us rule out for the moment the plea of immunity from reprisals and take this consideration as governing the problem. Sir Edward found that no improvement could be got by the innovation of preference. The matter, of course, does not affect the benefits of careful protection of infant industries. The Committee repeat what Sir George Barnes said on 19th February, namely, that the abolition of the cotton excise duties must, in any event, be a condition of preferential duties. The concession would not affect or abate the general criticism of India's total advantage. The excise duty ought to have gone on its own demerits long ago without any bargaining.

The "provisional conclusions" of the Committee that a moderate degree of preference will not cause detriment to India, cannot be acted upon. Much as Sir George Barnes would make out the enquiry to be pure research, he could not conceal the preconceptions of the Government of India. Had not the United Kingdom veered to a position of Preference? Did not Indian coffee, tea and tobacco enjoy advantages? All that is true; but we hope that Government will not precipitately misconstrue the conjectures of the Committee as authority for moderate experiments. In fact what the Committee said with painful hesitancy in cancellation of Sir Edward Law's views, is entirely superseded by their demand for a thorough and representative enquiry into the fiscal policy suitable for India. The thought that causes intermittent tremor in the bosom of Government, namely, the interests of the consumer must give them pause. On the showing of the Committee, the effects of preferential duties will involve a rise of prices for imported articles; and will Government seek to nullify a benefit supposed to be given by the Currency Committee by an innovation which cannot bring any gain by way of compensation? Except for the facts collected and sifted by the present Committee in cloistered haste, we find nothing that is useful or binding in the result. They, of course, have asked for a fresh and exhaustive public enquiry—a procedure on which Sir Dinshah Wacha insisted as he gave weary assent to the holding of a harmless enquiry. The facts furnished to the Committee and collated by them must be part of the material for the Commission and the signatories may be examined on their views. Beyond the repetition of that demand, there is nothing that is binding or convincing in their "provisional conclusions." The only lesson of the enquiry is that there ought to be a proper enquiry.

DENTISTRY IN INDIA.

There are many signs of activity among all those branches of national life concerned with the welfare of the physical health of the people. The figures setting forth the appalling mortality of the country are such as give one seriously to consider the whole outlook. The country has been slow to awake to the seriousness of the whole situation, and perhaps we are not justified in saying that, as a whole, the people have yet any real conception of the great losses experienced by the country through diseases which are, to a large extent, preventible. We acknowledge that the authorities who have been responsible for the administration of sanitary and medical measures, passed with a view to the alleviation of sickness, have had to fight a hard up-hill battle against forces which only too often proved too strong for their weak efforts. Against great ignorance they have had to try to bring a knowledge of the elementary principles of health, but with only partial success. It is equally true that this barrier has not been presented merely by the uneducated classes, in too many cases even the educated have failed to realise adequately the significance of the facts as they are daily presented to them. We believe that, in the last five years, the matter has been receiving much more general attention, and it is not too much to hope that the special efforts made in the way of welfare exhibitions, will exercise a real influence on large numbers. Especially is it necessary to give immediate attention to this question because of the great attention now being paid to the development of India as an industrial country. In the European countries where industrial life plays a far more prominent part than here, the effects are clearly noticeable in the physique of the people. Recently a report was issued showing how low was the general standard of large classes in the industrial parts of England, and measures were recommended for a general raising of the physical standard. In those countries many evil practices and conditions have arisen in connection with industrial life, and though the Governments have tried hard to overcome them, and to give the right conditions for the workpeople, it is almost impossible to eradicate them. But in this country we are but at the beginning of industrial life, and it is well that strong influences should be brought to bear on the Government that every precaution should be taken to guard the people of India from those evils which are associated with organised industry in the West. We have referred to this matter because we wish to draw attention to one part of the national health which too often is overlooked. We refer to the care of the teeth as an essential part of any scheme for dealing with health problems. It is surprising how widespread are diseases of the teeth among industrial populations, and a lack of proper care was the cause of thousands of young men being rejected as recruits.

In India the subject has received scarcely any attention at all; yet all doctors agree that it is one of the important matters connected with the preservation of health. There are certain classes of Indians who take the greatest pride in their teeth, and they are a source of envy to many. The cleansing of the teeth is looked upon by them almost as a religious duty, and they spare no pains in the process. But it must not be thought that all of the higher classes are concerned with the care of the teeth, for the opinion of doctors appears to be that, on the whole, these are the very classes which are most in need of instruction in the matter. There are large classes of the lower castes who blacken their teeth by some kind of paint, and this gives them a far from attractive appearance. They claim that the process increases the durability of the teeth, and that it is for this reason they follow this custom. One is tempted to say that it springs rather from a quaint desire on the part of men so to disfigure their features that they are not likely to be attractive to other men. Thus we have the two classes in India, those who have a pride in their teeth and take every measure to keep them preserved and in good condition, and large classes which pay no attention to them. But even the first class, to a large extent have no thought of the need for their care as a sanitary measure. Too much stress cannot be laid on this, for it has been conclusively proved that a large number of ailments are directly due to the defects in the dentals. In England the Educational authorities are taking special measures to see that the teeth of the children are attended to, and the results have already been clearly marked. The care of the teeth ought to be one of the essentials of hygienic teaching in all our schools.

Recognising the need for giving more attention to this subject, we may look at the present provision made for the treatment of teeth in this country. In most of the large towns and cities, an English or an American dentist has established a business, but for the most part their clients belong to the higher classes of Indians or the members of the European nationalities. These men are not out here for pleasure, and they make the most of their opportunities of gathering such sufficient fees as will enable them to retire to their own country after a reasonable number of years' service in India. As their clientele is naturally limited, their fees are usually high. And for the most part, it may be said of these men that they are highly skilled professional men. In addition to these there is a number of Goanese and others of mixed extraction, who practice in many of the towns. Of late years the profession has attracted a fair number of Indians, but it cannot be said that Indians have been inclined to look upon the profession with any great favour. Most medical practitioners have to do a certain amount of dentistry in the ordinary way, but the profession of dentistry requires a long course of careful training. Some Indians have shown themselves most proficient in the profession, and there is no doubt that, as the people learn to realise the value of the work of the dentist and the need for giving increased attention to the care of the teeth, more men will take up the work. In the meanwhile, there are certain dangers which need to be guarded against. There is a class, which unfortunately is growing, who are taking up the work without any proper training. Some of these may have served as assistants or mechanics in the workshop of some reputable dentist, while others may have some little practice in teeth extraction. These men would not be likely to get much practice if they set up in the usual way by establishing a dental surgery but instead they travel from place to place offering their services. Now, the ordinary Indian who lives in the small towns and villages will never put himself to the trouble and expense of making a journey for the purpose of receiving medical aid or dental treatment. These "quacks," for this name truly designates them, promise to carry out certain dental repairs, and the simple villagers, utterly ignorant of their qualifications, accept at their own valuation. The results can easily be imagined. Many people are permanently injured by their operations. We do not believe it will ever be possible to prevent this evil altogether, but we think that it is a matter that ought not to be neglected. Some kind of control ought to be exercised over these men in order to give protection to the ignorant. It is yet too early to demand high standards of proficiency but it is necessary that some form of registration should be required in the very beginning before the danger becomes a serious menace. In England the same problem has been felt very acutely for many years, but the Government has been slow to take any measures towards preventing it. A Committee has considered the matter, and as the result of their investigations, measures will doubtless be adopted which will minimise the evil. Many men who are practising, though they possess no kind of degree, have chosen dentistry as a livelihood, and not a few have proved themselves highly successful and efficient. It is impossible to take away a man's livelihood just because he has not conformed to some standard it is now proposed to set up. These cases will be met by special regulations. But in future it is intended that a closer oversight be kept on the whole question, and it will be necessary for those wishing to practice in future to be registeredd. The work is of national importance, and in India as well as in England, the authorities will need to look upon the care of the teeth as one of the essentials of schemes for developing the physique. It is not at all improbable but that in the future, a Dental Service will be found as advisable as a Medical Service. The saving of strength brought about by the proper care of the teeth would be a great gain to the national life.

Notes of the Day.

April 26.

On Monday, a year will have passed since the deportation of Mr. Horniman. We do not know how long Sir George Lloyd is going to keep up the defunct order by supporting the refusal of passports in Britain. We ask Sir George if a year's exile and harassment are not enough to expiate the crimes of Mr Horniman. While Mr. Horniman has been able to do some good work in Britain, there is no doubt that his knowledge and influence would be of inestimable value in India. What-ever be the attitude of the authorities, he has not wavered in his devotion to the country he adopted as his own. We understand that among the publications on the anniversary next Monday, will be included for sale, the "Speeches and Writings of Mr. B. G. Horniman." The book, valued at Rs. 2, is to be sold at any price which purchasers are prepared to pay. Any offer above 1 anna will bring a copy of the book. It is, of course, open to buyers to give the full value of the book or whatever higher terms they are prepared to offer. The object is to make copies available to all classes among the friends and admirers of Mr. Horniman. As a souvenir, the book is worth many times its advertised value of Rs. 2, and it is hoped that those who remember Mr. Horniman's services, will not omit to get their copy. The proceeds of the sale will be remitted to Mr. Horniman. Purchasers must apply on Monday, to Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, Apollo Street. The occasion is one worthy of a generous tribute of honour.

Profit-Sharing.

India is as yet unfamiliar with profit-sharing schemes, though there is no doubt, if once introduced the movement is likely to "catch on," perhaps even with greater rapidity than the movement has done in some of the Western countries where such schemes have been tried. An interesting report on the progress of profit-sharing and labour-co-partnership schemes in Great Britain has been issued by the Ministry of Labour. From this report we learn that the movement dates back to 1865 and that since then no less than 380 schemes have been attempted, of which 182 survive to-day and affect a quarter of a million employees. Profit-sharing is defined as an agreement in which an employer agrees with his employees that they shall receive, in partial remuneration for their labour, and in addition to their wages, a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits realised. Labour co-partnership implies that the employees may be given or acquire shares in the undertaking, have representatives on a co-partnership committee and sometimes even on the Board of Directors. Among the successful examples of the former kind may be mentioned the South Metropolitan Gas Company, which has paid over £770,000 in bonuses to the employees during the last 30 years and the employees have over £500,000 invested in the Company. Then there are Messrs. Lever Brothers, who have distributed over £700,000 during the last 10 years of their co-partnership. Messrs. J. T. and T. Taylor, Ltd., and Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls and Coombs, Ltd., are also prominant examples and have done much to popularise the movement in Great Britain.

Prospects in India.

India, which is just on the threshhold of the industrial movement and where the spirit of violent competition, such as we find in some of the Western countries, is still in the germinal stage, will offer congenial soil for the growth of profit-sharing schemes, if a beginning is made in that direction by some earnest and philanthropically minded industrialists. If a few individuals set the example in their own limited spheres, the movement is bound to spread and help to solve partially at least, the problems which are beginning to menace the industrial prosperity of this country. The spirit of class antagonism, which is slowly raising its head in India, will not be laid unless there grows up among the employers as well as employees the recognition of the need of mutual helpfulness and the right of each to share adequately in the profit which accrue from their co-operation. The present time, when the industrial boom is over this country, should prove propitious for an experiment on profit-sharing lines. Would any enterprising industrialists take the initiative?

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

REASONS FOR MILITARY PRESSURE.

FRENCH POSITION EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 21.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 22.

The Havas Agency, referring to the disagreement between Britain and Italy on the one hand and France on the other in connection with the method of carying out the disarmament of Germany gives a clear account of France's reasons for desiring military pressure. In the first place it is contended in French circles that France as the principal injured party, is the chief creditor and as one who has most to fear in future, she should have the right to the first say. It is pointed out that the German Army is still vastly over a strength. Germany again is drilling volunteers and police corps. She is hiding arms and ammunition and is sending only a small fraction of the amount of coal she promised to despatch from the Ruhr to France. She is apparently not even contemplating paying a part of her financial debts. The only thing, therefore, is to keep intact the armed threat and that is the threat of the French army. M. Millerand refuses at San Remo as he refused in Paris to surrender the right of France to the final decision as to whether move forward may not be necessary at some time in the event of still further obstinacy on the part of Germany.

THE PEACE TREATY.

BRITAIN'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 22.

Paris.—A telegram from San Remo says the disagreement of Britain and Italy with France is in connection with the method of carrying out disarmament, the former favouring economic pressure while France desires military pressure. According to "Le Journal', Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti propose a reduction of the occupied area but the extension of the period of occupation. British circles in San Remo are surprised at French apprehensions regarding the attitude of Britain and Italy as to the carrying out of the Peace Treaty, and Reuter is authorised to state that Britain is firm in her intention of seeing the Germans carry out the treaty.

A telegram from Paris says the Allied note was presented in Berlin on the 20th instant, pointing out that since the Treaty had been signed nothing had been done to give effect to its stipulations and that Germany must first of all disarm.

"BLACK" TROOPS IN THE RUHR.

LABOUR PARTY'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 22.

The Executive of the Labour Party has passed a resolution protesting against the use of black troops in the Ruhr and denouncing the practice as degrading and dangerous especially in view of the fact that the Negroes are conscripts. The Executive urges the Government to secure the withdrawal of the blacks from Europe.

WOMAN'S LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WOMAN'S SPHERE OF IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 22.

The National Conference of Labour Women opened in London to-day. Four hundred delegates were present.

Miss Mary Macarthur, presiding at the National Conference of Labour Women, said this was the first woman's labour conference on such a representative scale, one hundred and eighty branches being represented. She emphasised that women had never been so important politically as now a days. There was sufficient driving force in that assembly to change the face not merely of England but of the world.

Referring to the Washington Conference, in which connection she deplored the general apathy, she said everything vital in politics centres around the child and it was because of the child that the Labour Party turned their backs on the bloodstained past.

The Conference passed a resolution calling on the Government to give immediate effect to the resolutions of the Washington Convention by introducing a bill providing for the care of mothers during child-birth and of infants on a universal non-contributory basis, as a first step towards the creation of an international, social and industrial law, but declaring that the resolutions fell short of the necessities of the times as regards continuation schools, prohibition, overtime and night work.

The Conference also passed an urgency resolution as regards the use of black troops in the Ruhr region.

PERSIAN PROSPERTY!

FUTURE OF ANGLO-PERSIAN TRADE.

MOST PROMISING FIELD FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 22.

"The Times" says:—Mr. Thomas Ainscough who has recently returned to England from Persia represented in an encouraging way the conditions in Persia. He said that it was probable that within five years, railways would be opened up from Bagdad to Teheran which would be of incalculable use in furthering Anglo-Persian trade.

The Persian Government was considering the inauguration of the aerial mail and passenger service. British prestige and influence were never so high throughout the country, chiefly owing to the succession of proofs, given to the Persian Government and the people, that British interests in Persia lay in the maintenance of a strong and independent Government and the development of the natural resources of Persia for the good of the country.

Sir Percy Cox was incomparably the ablest most respected and most popular Minister who had ever been at the Court of the Shah. He had given the British Legation an exceptional position of influence in Teheran. Persia was the most promising field for British commerce. The British Empire held the first place in Persia's foreign trade at present but that position could not be regarded as a permanent one. Greater attention must be paid to Persia. The British exporters would be well advised to send their own representatives instead of leaving their interests entirely in the hands of the Baghdadi or Persian merchants.

BRITISH BUDGET.

POPULAR WITH OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 22.

The curious thing about the Budget is the indication that it is much more popular with the opposition groups than with the Coalitionists. The latter are likely to prove the most formidable critics.

The "Westminster Gazette" doubts if the Labourites would have dared to go further except to impose a capital levy. An unexpected and rather startling feature is the maintenance at the increased rate of the Excess Profits Tax simultaneously with the imposition of the new Corporation Profits Tax. The former is attacked on all hands as tending to encourage high prices. The desirability of increased taxation on foreign wines is also questioned, especially in view of the economic condition of France and Portugal. Otherwise the taxation proposals are generally found acceptable.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STABILITY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 22.

Replying to the criticisms during the debate on the budget, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government did not apprehend, that the increase in the wine duties would appreciably increase the difficulties with France, Italy and Portugal. He pointed out that the French Government proposed drastically to restrict the importation of luxuries, many of which would be absolutely prohibited, while others would be very heavily taxed. This would affect British trade, but he did not complain because neither the French nor British action was unfriendly or retaliatory, but simply due to the necessity of restricting expenditure on luxuries and raising an immense revenue to meet the obligations of the two countries. The proceeds of the extra twenty per cent. excess profits duty imposed for the year would be one hundred millions, but would not be collected in one year. He emphasised the immense things the nation was doing in facing its responsibilities and showing its strength in meeting burdens and its resilience under the strain of war. He asserted that the prodigious amount of five hundred and thirty-four millions would be devoted within two years to the reduction of debt. No other nation in Europe could achieve this which we were achieving without recourse to extravagant taxation or levy on war wealth. Mr. Chamberlain said he intended to stand or fall by his original proposal to increase the Excess Profits duty to sixty per cent., but would remit the increase in the event of war wealth taxation being introduced. He agreed that a war wealth levy should not be made except in a great national emergency. He pointed out that the levy was far more equitable than a general capital levy, and he would be disappointed if there was not a further vast reduction in the public expenditure during the current year. He believed that by adopting the budget the country would start on a new path of credit and stability.

FORTUNES OF THE EMPIRE.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

Speaking at the banquet given by the

(Continued in column 5.)

TURKISH FINANCES.

COMMISSION OF CONTROL.

ALLIES TO OCCUPY GALLIPOLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

The San Remo Conference has decided to appoint a Commission of Control over Turkish finances.

Military and naval experts pointed out the difficulty of executing the proposed Treaty, especially regarding Erzerum with the whole Turkish Army Corps still entrenched and regarding Anatolia where numerous bands are still operating. It is considered that inter-Allied coercive military measures will probably be necessary. British views were accepted without dissension.

There is no doubt that the Allies will occupy Gallipoli. The Treaty which will be presented to the Turks in Paris on May 10th will provide for that with other naval and military measures which the British, French and other Admirals and Generals are considering.

STRAITS TO BE INTERNATIONALISED.

ALLIED CONTROL OF TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

Paris.—It is semi-officially announced from San Remo that the Council has definitely decided to internationalise the Straits and to establish Allied contingents in Constantinople. Allied naval and military experts are meeting to-morrow for the purpose of organising the control of Turkey.

ANZAVOUR'S ANTI-NATIONALISTS.

SUFFER SET-BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

Constantinople.—It appears that anti-Nationalists under Anzavour did not occupy Brusa, but suffered, on the contrary, a sad set-back losing several guns. They are now concentrating on Mihalich and awaiting reinforcements. The rumours that the Nationalist leader Mustapha Kemal is forming a Cabinet and intends to establish a new Sultanate are fantastic and are evidently spread by sympathisers with Mustapha Kemal.

KHILAFAT AGITATION.

SIR VERNEY LOVETT'S VITUFERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 22.

Writing to the "Daily Telegraph" Sir Verney Lovett condemns the threats of the Khilafat Conference, in the event of their demands not being granted, as ungrateful and recalls the record of Mr. Mohammed Ali.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's manifesto on the question issued in March he points out that while Mr. Gandhi deprecates violence and hatred, the movement he originated a year ago led to much violence and racial hatred. He is apparently slow to learn from experience. Possibly clever men will again be behind Mr. Gandhi's next effort with further disastrous results.

Sir Verney Lovett urges the responsible Indian Moslem leaders vigorously to counteract the insidious suggestions and energetically to control the movement which appears to be increasing in harmful potentialities. He says that the action of the Nizam of Hyderabad in the matter is a good omen. Evidently he is aware of the dangers of agitation even in his own State.

MANDATE FOR MESOPOTAMIA

LECTURE BEFORE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 22.

Lecturing on the League of Nations before the East India Association, Mr. Kanhayalal Gauba suggested that the mandate for Mesopotamia should be entrusted to India.

Major David Davies presiding suggested that voluntary organisations similar to the League of Nations should be formed in India for the purpose of supporting the principles on which League of Nations was established.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN E. MISSISSIPPI.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 22.

A telegram from Birmingham, Alabama, says over 140 have been killed and many million dollars of damage done by a tornado in Eastern Mississippi, North-West Alabama and South Tennessee.

PRINCE AT SUVA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

SUVA.—A number of Fijian canoes met the Renown at the entrance to the harbour. Governor, Sir C. H. Roswell, immediately proceeded on board. The Prince will be ceremoniously presented to-morrow with whales, tooth and native drink Yacona, after which the war-dance will be given.

BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

TORTURE ROOMS.

PRINCESS OROSAFER'S ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Several parties of Russian refugees have landed in Egypt and "the Pioneer's" Egypt correspondent gives an interesting account of the experience of Princess Orosafer (*Sic*) in Bolshevik Russia whence she brought the first party of refugees. She and her husband were arrested at Kieff and each put into cells after a great deal of illtreatment and mock trials. Suddenly to her great surprise she was one day released. A short time afterwards, as a result of inquiries, she ascertained her husband had been executed on the very night of her liberation. She then with her faithful maid made desperate efforts to find his body, they visited all prisons and saw torture rooms but found nothing except horrors, pails full of eyes which had been picked out, limbs hacked off, nails and skin torn away, naked bodies lying everywhere, in the case of officers their wounds made to correspond to their grades. Some people had been scalded alive and blood there was everywhere. Bits of brains lay all over the place and in the midst a table with half empty bottles on it. On one of the prisons she saw human brains on a plate and was told how they forced those condemned to death to eat them before they died. There was not an outrage of which the Bolsheviks were not capable. Those they had to do with most were Chinese Lelts and sometimes Jews. Their cruelties made indignant the peasants who sided with them, but few dared to do or say anything being absolutely terrified by their regime.

TRADE DEPUTATION FROM RUSSIA.

CONFERENCE WITH SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., April 22.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the trade deputation from Russia was at present at Copenhagen. It had had preliminary discussions with the representatives of the Supreme Economic Council but further progress could not be made pending the Allies' consideration of certain questions of principle raised by the Russian delegates including the British Government's refusal to allow Litvinoff to accompany the delegation to England.

LABOUR DELEGATES VISITING RUSSIA.

SUPREME COUNCIL AGREE TO ISSUE PASSPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 22.

The Labour Party announces that the Supreme Council has agreed to issue passports to the Russian frontier for British Labour delegates visiting Russia.

LITVINOFF AND RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION.

ADMISSION INTO ENGLAND URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 22.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has passed a resolution urging the Government to permit the immediate admission into England of Litivinoff and the Russian trade delegation with a view to giving effect to the Government's decision to resume trade with Russia.

LABOUR MISSION TO HUNGARY.

TO INVESTIGATE PERSECUTION OF WORKING CLASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

The Labour Party has accepted the invitation of the Premier of Hungary to send a mission to Hungary to investigate the charges of systematic persecution of the working class.

DEATH OF BRITON RIVIERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

The death is announced of Mr. Briton Riviere R. A.

Mr. Briton Riviese, R.A., the painter, began work as an artist while still a boy and exhibited at British Gallery and Roy. While at Kent he worked at illustrating for various English and American publications, and exhibited in oil and water colours at the Dudley Gallery and Royal Academy. Since in 1870, he lived in England and had been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and various international exhibitions abroad. A great number of his works have been engraved.

BOMBAY DOCK MEN.

DOWN TOOLS.

NO REPLY TO THEIR REPRESENTATION.

Yesterday, about fifteen hundred men belonging to the Bombay Port Trust Workshops at Mazagaon struck work, demanding a reasonable increment in their wages so as to make their income equal to the cost of living. As it would appear from the letter of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workmen's Union, published in this paper yesteday, these men finding it hard to make their two ends meet with their present wages which are too low compared to the present high prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life, moved their superiors for a kind consideration of their case. But the latter refused even to discuss the matter with their accredited representative, what to speak of granting their prayer! The men want a temporary increase of 35 per cent., and an annual bonus amounting to a month's salary on the ground that the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life in India and Bombay particularly have risen to more than 100 per cent.

Since the commencement of this world-wide distress they have been granted in the year 1914 a permanent increase of two annas per day, in 1919 a bonus amounting to a month's pay, then in 1920, that is to say, in February, last, a permanent increase of 10 per cent., making in all an increment of Rs. 9-12-0 per month. The wages drawn by these men range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100, a month. They want this 35 per cent. allowance as a temporary increase so long as the high prices prevails. They were also promised a war allowance of 10 per cent. this year but the same has not been granted to them as yet. On the other hand the officers, timekeepers and clerks of other departments of the Port Trust such as Secretary's Department, Chief Engineer's, Traffic Manager's, Storekeeper's Railway, Dock, Hydraulic and Pilotage departments have been granted handsome allowances from time to time. In the year 1918 they were given 30 per cent. increment, in 1919, 20 per cent. and in 1920 another 20 per cent. making in all 70 per cent.

As was decided at an urgent meeting of their Union, held lately, they came to the workshop as usual yesterday morning but did not begin work. They waited outside the work shop till 10 a.m. in expectation of some reply from the authorities but as none was forth coming they dispersed. They were orderly and peaceful all the time.

BEAWAR MILL STRIKE.

STILL CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BEAWAR, April 21.

The Beawar mill operatives are still on strike. The Edward Mills Company announced an increase of 25 per cent which comes to nearly 75 per cent. of their prewar wages. The announcement was made before the mill operatives who made the strike and no notice has been issued by the Edward Mills Company as to the mill operatives who on the other hand are induced not to take their dues fearing that the strike may come to and end soon. The information published in the newspapers on these two points is incorrect. Some people are inducing the mill operatives not to resume their work, while several mill operatives are ready to do so and are threatened by other strikers who stand near the mills dissuading the workmen from resuming work.

(Continued from column 2.)

Association of the British Chambers of Commerce in London last night Lord Birkenhead, referring to the close union between the Dominions and the Mother Country, said that the fortunes of the Empire during the next three years would be balanced in an insecure equipoise. On one side of the scale was the greater degree of glory and material success than even that attained by Imperial Rome at the moment of her supreme greatness. On the other side were the forces of unrest fomented by the difficulties of living, high prices, industrial unrest and by efforts in many quarters of open revolution. So every English responsible patriotic citizen must stand to-day, before those two scales and decide on which side he would stand. If one scale inclined, in ten or fifteen years this Empire would not only be greater than it ever was but it would be greater than any Empire in the whole history of the world. If we faltered with our high mission not only we but our children and grandchildren might miss the sublime sacrifice made by the bravest soldiers whom the military history of the world had supplied.

NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

LORD ISLINGTON AS NEW CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 22.

Lord Islington has been appointed Chairman of the National Savings Committee in succession to Sir Robert Kindersley.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVISED CONSTITUTION.

FRANCHISE QUALIFICATION.

The following scheme of the Government of Bombay for the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Council and the list of constituencies are published for general information:—

LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

In this list the districts, municipal districts and cantonments specified in the fourth column shall be those constituted from time to time under the designations given under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Cantonment Act, 1910.

Serial No.	Name.	Description	No. of members.
	Bombay City	Non-Mahomedan Urban.	6
	Karachi City	Do.	1
	Ahmedabad City	Do.	1
	Poona City	Do.	1
	Surat City	Do.	1
	Sholapur City	Do.	1
	Ahmedabad District.	Non-Mohomedan Rural.	2
	Broach District	Do.	1
	Kaira District	Do.	2
	Panch Mahaals District.	Do.	1
	Surat District	Do.	2
	Thana District	Do.	2
	Ahmednagar District.	Do.	2
	East Khandesh District.	Do.	3
	West Khandesh District	Do.	1
	Nasik District	Do.	2
	Poona District	Do.	2
	Satara District	Do.	3
	Sholapur District.	Do.	1
	Gelgaum District.	Do.	2
	Bijapur District	Do.	1
	Dharwar District.	Do.	2
	Kanara District	Do.	1
	Kolaba District	Do.	1
	Ratnagiri District.	Do.	2
	Eastern Sind District.	Do.	1
	Western Sind District.	Do.	1
	Boombay City (Mahomedans)	Mohamedan Urban.	2
	Karachi City (Mahamodan).	Do.	1
	Ahmedabad and Surat Cities (Mahomedan).	Do.	1
	Poona and Sholapur Cities (Mahomedan.)	Do.	1
	The Northern Division (Mahomedan)	Mahomedan Rural.	3
	The Central Division (Mahomedan).	Do.	3
	The Southern Division (Mahomedan).	Do.	3
	Hyderabad District (Mahomedan).	Do.	2
	Karachi District (Mahomedan).	Do.	2
	Larkana District (Mahomedan).	Do.	3
	Sukkur District (Mahomedan).	Do.	2
	Thar and Parkar (Mahomedan).	Do.	2
	Nawabshah District (Mahomedan).	Do.	1
	Upper Sind Frontier District (Mahomedan).	Do.	1
	Bombay City (European).	European	1
	Presidency (European)	Do.	1
	Deccan Sardars	Landholders	1
	Gujrat Sardars	Do.	1
	Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind).	Do.	1
	Bombay University.	University	1
	Bombay Chamber of Comerce.	Commerce & Industry.	2
	Karachi Chamber of Commerce.	Do.	1
	Bombay Trades Association.	Do.	1
	Bombay Millowners' Association.	Do.	1
	Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.	Do.	1
	Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.	Do.	1

A.—FRANCHISE QUALIFICATIONS.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

No person will be qualified to vote at any election, if such person—

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

(a) is a female, or
(b) is under 21 years of age, or
(c) is not a British subject, or
(d) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AS VOTERS.

NON-MAHOMEDAN URBAN CONSTITUENCIES.

1. In a Non-Mahomedan urban constituency every person shall be qualified for registration who is neither a Mahomedan nor a European, who, on the 1st day of April in the year in which the electoral roll is prepared, had a place of residence within the constituencies or in the case of a Bombay City constituency within the limits of the said city or within the limits of the taluka of Salsette, or in the case of any other urban constituency, within two miles of the boundary thereof, and who—

(a) on the aforesaid date occupied, as owner or tenant, in such constituency, a house or building, or part of a house or building separately occupied, as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession—

(i) of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 120 in the case of a Bombay City constituency, and not less than Rs. 60 in the case of the Karachi City constituency;

(ii) or in any other urban constituency, where any tax is based on the annual rental value of houses or buildings, of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 36; or if no tax so based is levied, of which the capital value was not less than Rs. 1,500; or

(b) paid income tax in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll is framed; or

(c) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian Army; or

(d) on the 1st day of January in the year in which the electoral roll is framed, held a qualification in respect of land within the constituency which, if held within the nearest rural constituency, would have qualified him for registration in such constituency.

NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCIES.

2. In a Non-Mahomedan rural constituency every person shall be qualified for registration who is neither a Mahomedan nor a European, who, on the 1st day of January in the year in which the electoral roll is prepared, had a place of residence within the constituency or within a contiguous urban constituency and who—

(a) (i) in any constituency in Sind, on the aforesaid date held in his own right or occupied as a permanent tenant or as a lessee from Government alienated or unalienated land in such constituency on which, in any one of the five years preceding the preparation of the electoral roll, an assessment of not less than Rs. 16 land revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier constituency and of not less than Rs. 32 land revenue in any other constituency, has been paid or would have been paid if the land had not been alienated, or

(ii) in any other constituency, on the aforesaid date held in his own right or occupied as a tenant in such constituency alienated or unalienated land assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 16 land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri district constituencies and not less than Rs. 32 land revenue in any other constituency; or

(iii) on the aforesaid date was the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue, amounting to Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District constituencies and Rs. 32 in any other constituency, leviable in respect of land so alienated or was a khot or a sharer in a khoti village or a sharer in a bhagdari or narvadari village, responsible for the payment of Rs. 16 land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District constituencies, and of Rs. 32 land revenue elsewhere; or

(b) paid income tax in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll is framed; or

(c) is a retired and pensioned officer (commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Indian Army; or

(d) in any municipal district, cantonment or notified area in the constituency, on the 1st day of April in the year in which the electoral roll is prepared, occupied, as owner or tenant, a house or building, or part of a house or building separately occupied, as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession—

(i) of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 36 in rural constituency in Sind; or

(ii) in any other rural constituency, if in such municipal district, cantonment or notified area a tax is based on the annual rental value of houses or buildings, of which the annual rental value was not less than Rs. 24 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District constituencies and not less than Rs. 36 elsewhere; or if no tax so based is levied, of which the capital value was not less than Rs. 1,000 in the Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri district constituencies and not less than Rs. 1,500 elsewhere.

MAHOMEDAN URBAN CONSTITUENCIES.

3. In a Mahomedan Urban constituency every person shall be qualified for registration who is a Mahomedan and is in other respects qualified according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this schedule.

MAHOMEDAN RURAL CONSTITUENCIES.

4. In a Mahomedan Rural constituency every person shall be qualified for registration who is a Mahomedan and who in other respects is qualified according to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this schedule.

EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCIES.

5. In a European constituency every person shall be qualified for registration who is a European British subject, and who is qualified in other respects, in the case of the Bombay City (European) constituency, according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this schedule, applicable to a Bombay City constituency, and in the case of the Presidency (European) constituency, according to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this schedule.

LANDHOLDERS' CONSTITUENCIES.

6. (1) In the constituency of the Deccan Sardars the list for the time being in force under the resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department No. 2363, dated the 23rd July, 1867, and in the constituency of the Gujarat Sardars the list for the time being in force under the resolution of Government in the Political Department No. 6265, dated the 21st September, 1909, shall, save as otherwise provided in these rules, be deemed to be the electoral roll.

(2) In the constituency of the Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind) every person shall be qualified for registration who is a jagirdar of the first or second class in Sind, or who, in each of the three revenue years preceding the preparation of the electoral roll, has paid out less than Rs. 1,000 land revenue on land situate in any district in Sind.

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCIES.

7. In the constituency of the Bombay University every person shall be qualified for registration who, on the 1st day of April in the year in which the electoral roll is prepared, resided in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and who was on the aforesaid date a member of the Senate, or an honorary fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CONSTITUENCIES.

8. In a Commerce and Industry constituency the list of members of the association forming such constituency shall, save as otherwise provided in these rules, be deemed to be the electoral roll of such constituency.

JOINT FAMILIES, PARTNERSHIPS, JOINT ESTATES.

9. (1) Where any property held or occupied or payment made or received jointly by the members of a joint family or by the members of a partnership, firm or company would qualify for registration a person holding or occupying such property or making or receiving such payment separately, only one person shall be qualified for registration in respect of such property or payment.

(2) The person qualified for registration in the case of a joint family shall be the manager thereof, and in the case of a partnership, firm or company, a nominee appointed in writing by a majority of the members.

(3) (a) No person shall be qualified for registration as a nominee of more than one partnership, firm or company.

(b) No partnership, firm or company shall exercise such right of nomination if half or more of the members have already exercised a right of nomination on behalf of any other partnership, firm or company.

(c) A person who votes as a nominee shall not be debarred from voting in his individual capacity if so entitled.

(4) If the majority of the members of a partnership, firm or company are Mahomedans or Europeans, the nominee of the partnership, firm or company shall be qualified for registration in a Mahomedan or European constituency respectively; on all other cases the nominee of a partnership, firm or company shall be qualified for registration in a Non-Mahomedan constituency.

(5) A co-sharer in any property occupied or held or payment made or received shall be qualified for registration if his share or shares in any such property or payment, if occupied, held, made or received separately, would have qualified him for registration.

RENTAL AND CAPITAL VALUE.

10. The value of any machinery, furniture or equipment contained in, or situate upon, any house or building shall not be included in estimating the rental or capital value of such house or building.

SERVICE TENURE.

11. A person who occupies any dwelling house by virtue of any office, service or employment shall, if the dwelling house is not inhabited by the person in whose service he is in such office, service or employment, be deemed to occupy the dwelling house as a tenant.

UNASSESSED LAND.

12. The average rate of assessment on assessed land in a village, or if there is no such land in the village, the average rate of assessment on assessed land in the nearest village shall be taken as the rate for calculating the assessable value of unassessed land in such village.

REVENUE, ETC., RECORD CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

13. For the purpose of deciding any claim to be registered in respect of any assessment, payment of land revenue, rental value, capital value of payment of income tax, an entry in any revenue, record or in the record of any municipality or cantonment or notified area or in the records of Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, stating the amount of such assessment, payment or value, shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such assessment, payment or value.

14. (a) "European British subject" means a person who is a British subject and

(i) who was born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in the Dominions of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa, or

(ii) who is domiciled in any of the aforesaid territories, or

(iii) whose father was at the time of the birth of such person, a British subject, born in any of the territories aforesaid or domiciled in any of the said territories.

(b) "Holder" means a person lawfully in possession of land whether such possession is actual or not

(c) "Khot" means a khot as defined in the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

(d) "Tenant" means a lessee whether holding under an instrument or under an oral agreement, and includes a mortgagee of a tenant's rights with possession.

B.—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

(1) No person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council if such person—

(a) is not a British subject; provided the Government of may direct that subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, a Ruler of any State in India or the Rulers of any such States or a subject of any such State or any class of such subjects, shall be eligible for election; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of another Legislative Council in India or of either chamber of the Indian Legislature; or

(d) has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent court: Provided that the last mentioned disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council in this behalf;

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age, or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent.

(2) A person who has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned shall not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS

(2) No person shall be eligible for election as a Member of Council to represent any constituency unless—

(a) in the case of a Bombay City constituency, he is entered in the electoral roll of the constituency or in the electoral roll or a Bombay City constituency of the same communal description;

(b) in the case of any other communal constituency, he is entered in the electoral roll of such constituency and has ordinarily resided in such constituency for a period of six months prior to the last date fixed for the nomination of candidates in such constituency; provided that a candidate eligible for election in any such constituency shall be eligible for election in a constituency of the same communal description if the whole or part of either constituency is included in the same district;

(c) in the case of any other constituency, he is entered in the electoral roll of such constituency.

C.—PLURAL VOTING.

No person shall vote in more than one communal constituency, but an elector may in addition to voting in a communal constituency vote in any other non-communal constituency in which he is registered.

D.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council will be constituted as follows:—

Non-Muhammadan urban seats	11
Non-Muhammadan rural seats	35
Muhammadan urban seats	
Muhammadan rural seats	22
European seats	
Landholder's seats	
University seat	
Commerce and Industry seats—	
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	2
Karachi Chamber of Commerce	1
Bombay Trades' Association	1
Bombay Millowners' Association	1
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association	1
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau	1

E.—REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY NOMINATION.

Such number of nominated members as, with the addition of the members of the Executive Council, shall amount to twenty-five; of whom five shall be non-official members representing, respectively, the cotton trade, the Anglo-Indian community, the Indian Christian community, the labouring classes, and the depressed classes; of the remainder not more than 16 shall be official members including the President of the Council, if appointed by the Governor, and the Advocate-General.

AGRICULTURISTS' HARDSHIPS IN AKOLA.

PROTEST AGAINST FOREST RESTRICTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 20.

The Akola agriculturists assembled in a meeting protested against the existing forest restrictions. The customary forest privileges are practically denied to them and the conditions of the agriculturists are becoming unbearable. The people here are greatly disappointed for not being heard in the officials conference. They urge that their case to be represented by their deputation before final settlement should be given sympathetic consideration by officials.

CALCUTTA PORT.

REVISED CHARGES OF SHIPPING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In excerpts for February of the Bengal Chamber committee proceedings reference has been made to the revised charges that the Calcutta Port Commissioners were introducing to take the place of present war surtax on goods and shipping. Among these proposals was one whereby a differential rate of 12 annas per ton is to be levied on all imports landed at jetties and not removed direct up country by rail. The imports landed at the docks were not to be subject to this charge. The idea of making the distinction is to place all importers on approximately the same footing whether their goods are discharged at docks or at jetties. The Calcutta Import Trade Association regarded the increase as reasonable but they failed to see why it should not apply equally to goods despatched up country by rail, for the up country traders would be thus given a competitives advantage against the Calcutta supplier. The committee of the Chamber brought this point to the notice of the Port Commissioners who informed them on the 16th March that it had been decided to levy a charge not only on goods landed at jetties and removed locally but also on goods removed in foreign railway wagons, whether landed at the docks or jetties. Sugar, rice, wheat andother grain traffic would be however exempted from the charge.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now twelve months since Mr. Horniman was deported from this land, straight from his sick bed swiftly, secretly and unjustifiably. Accusations were made against him by Government in England; and these have been fully refuted. He is denied even a fair hearing. Nay, he is prohibited from returning to this country.

(a) When clemency is granted to Political prisoners!

(b) When the liberal Lloyd George is the Premier!

(c) When the magnanimous Montagu is the Secretary of State for India!

(d) When the "charming English gentleman" is the Viceroy!

(e) And when the democratic George Lloyd is our Governor!

Surely, the Government cannot be unaware of the facts, that even leading Moderates, like the Hon. Mr. Surrendra Nath Banerjea, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani and Mrs. Annie Besant have expressed the equity of removing the bar against Mr. Horniman. But the ways of the Bureaucracy are often inscrutable, and their actions have often proved blessings in disguise. For, Sir,

(1) It was during his first confinement, that Lok. Tilak gave to the world his "Artic Home of the Vedas."

(2) It was during the second detention, that Lok. Tilak produced his grand rendering of the Bhagwad Gita.

(3) It was during the period of State hospitality that Babu Arabinda Ghoshe gave us his "Arya."

(4) It was during his exile in America that Lala Lajpat Rai wrote on India, Japan and Nationalism.

(5) And it is now in his "exile" in England that Mr. Horniman is fighting our battles. For, we cannot over look the facts, that there are three most important matters awaiting solution and settlement in Britain:—

(a) The Khilafat question,

(b) The Hunter and Congress Committee Reports,

(c) And the Reform Rules and Regulations. In each of these matters, Mr. Horniman's assistance and advocacy have been and will be able and valuable. But he cannot continue the fight without silver bullets. It is our duty to provide him with these early and adequately. Mr. Lukhmidas Ravji Tairsey has been receiving subscriptions. But more are urgently needed. It is hoped, that all admirers of Mr. Horniman's disinterested services to India will deem it their duty to, send their mite to Mr. Tairsey 70, Apollo Street, Fort, without delay.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Apollo Street,
22nd April.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR LADIES AND SPEAKERS.

An intimation has been sent by the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, for publication, to the effect, that arrangements have been made to reserve the first four rows of the seats in the body of the Hall for ladies and the two first front rows of chairs on the platform for speakers at the Public Meeting to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S.T.)

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

MAULANA SHANKATA ALI'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 21.

Maulana Shaukat Ali addressing a public meeting on the present political situation in the Khilafat Conference pandal, last night, said any reform that could not give them power to appeal direct to people and the control of purse was not acceptable to them. Congress and the Muslim League acted unwisely in excluding all foreign affairs from their activities; their future would greatly depend upon their foreign policy.

Referring to the co-operation problem he said he wanted to keep up British connection has long as it was good for India and himself. On the other hand if the connection brought ruin to India and took away all he loved he could not have it even for a day.

After the speech a resolution requesting the British Premier to urge on the Supreme Council to give a hearing to the Khilafat deputation was unanimously passed.

SERIOUS FIRE IN DELHI.

ABOUT FIFTEEN SHOPS DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 22.

A serious fire broke out in Delhi yesterday, in Teliwala street near Sadar Bazar, which resulted in the destruction of about fifteen shops. The loss is estimated at over four lakhs of rupees. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. Hindu and Moslem volunteers did yeomen service in putting out the flames

ENGLISH RACING.

VIADUCT WINS GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 22.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes was run to-day and resulted as follows:

VIADUCT	1
SKAGER RACK	2
ROWLAND	3

Fifteen ran. Won by six lengths and four lengths.

Betting: 20 to 1 against Viaduct, 100 to 7 against Skager Rack and 4 to 1 against Rowland.

City and Suburban:—Paper Money previously given as a doubtful starter is now a probable to be ridden by Hulme. Lady Craigie ridden by Clark must be added to the list of probables. Omit Cicerounetta, Roideur, Old Bill, Sabian, Home, Fire, Flowerbed and Glaciale.

RENEWED RIOTING IN LONDONDERRY AVERTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 20
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

A violent renewal of rioting in Londonderry was averted last night by the instrumentality of two priests who arranged for the withdrawal of the police at nightfall from the danger zones. The priests with umbrellas patrolled the thoroughfares and peremptorially ordered reluctant people to their homes.

A DETECTIVE SHOT.

A detective was shot in the street in Dublin this morning and has since died.

HALFRIED DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

New York.—The 'Halfried' has been practically destroyed by fire but the Bush Terminal is only damaged. The explosion was due to the nitrate in the hold of the Halfried.

U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 22.

Washington.—Imports for March totalled 484 million dollars, exceeding by 10 million dollars the high record in January. Exports totalled 820 million dollars, second only to the record in June 1919.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, April 20.—Sir Sardar Charanjit Singh of Kapurthala has arrived in London.

The Rev. Neville S. Talbot, M.C., formerly of Dacca has been appointed Bishop of Pretoria.

Brigadier-General W. Horwood has been appointed Commissioner of Police in place of Capt. Macready.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening the commissioners considered the recommendations of the special Committee on the question of distribution of eight seats allotted to Calcutta for representation in the new Bengal Legislative Council. The Committee recommended that for election of non-Mahomedan Indian representatives the city be divided into two constituencies allotting three seats to each and for Mahomedans allotting one seat to each constituency and that electors be allowed to give three votes to one candidate. Several amendments were moved. Mr. Jones' proposal was that Calcutta should be treated as one constituency with a cumulative vote. Dr. S. K. Mullick while supporting the first portion of the proposal moved that voting be on the basis of multiple constituency. Three other amendments were moved urging that Calcutta be divided into six constituencies, either according to population or according to area. After an animated debate of two hours the discussion was adjourned to Friday next.

CINEMA FILMS.

BOARD OF CENSORS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Governor of Bengal has constituted a Calcutta Board of Censors for the purpose of examining and certifying cinema films as suitable for public exhibition. The following persons are appointed to be members of the Calcutta Board of Censors. With the exception of the president, they shall hold office for one year:—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, president, Mr. Charles H. Fawthrop, the Hon. Mr. M. Watson Smyth, Major R. W. Raymond, D.S.O., M.C., Babu Joyti Bhushan Bhaduri, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Phelp, Miss Lilian Winifred Brock, the Miss Lilian Winifred Brock, the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim, members. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, headquarters Calcutta, shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., has been appointed a Councillor by Government in the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S.

MAHARAJA OF MORVI.

64TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. Chhotalal I. Parekh, Mr. Hussenbhoy Ahmedbhoy, and Mr. Manilal Goculbhoy gave a garden party at Mr. Hussenbhoy's bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, yesterday, on the occasion of the 64th birthday of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi. There was a large assembly present on the occasion, including the Rana Saheb of Porbunder, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakerdas, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Madhavji Thackersey, Mr. R. G. Munsif, Mr. L. M. Khokhani, Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimulla, Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Mr. Dadiba H. Billimoria, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Mr. Balubhoy Khandas, Mr. Punamchand K. Kotawala, Mr. B. B. Joshi, Mr. Motilal Kanji and others.

"HAS MADE HIS MARK."

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, congratulating His Highness on his 64th birthday, said they had met there to do honour to one who had been so well known to all of them. They were there that night to offer His Highness their most cordial good wishes on the auspicious occasion. His Highness was one who rightly deserved to be honoured, for, whether in the capacity of a ruling chief, or a private individual, he had made his mark, and had made his name so widely famous. His administrative capacity had been shown in his State, and was well reintroduced in his State, and was well reflected in the prosperity and well-being of his subjects. But to them in Bombay, he was far more widely known, as a shrewd business man, and a patron of Industry. His name was associated with a number of their most flourishing concerns, and his financial help was so welcome, to the development of their trade and industry. Such help was of the very greatest value to them and they could only hope that they had more of such Chiefs, to give to the Trade of their Country a healthy stimulus by the strength of their finances.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad said His Highness was better known in Bombay as a keen business man, who had only recently given one more proof of his desire to promote business by extending his support to a well-known banking institution. They wanted Indian Princes of his Highness' stamp to encourage trade, industry and commerce. Of course it was the first duty of a Prince to utilise the resources of his state for the promotion of the industries of his own state, but after that was done he should also try to encourage those of the Presidency and the country in which he lived, for they must progress all along the line if the state was to benefit by the general prosperity.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakerdas said His Highness had recently imposed very wise check as regards the growing of a particular kind of cotton in his state with a view to encourage the sowing of long staple cotton. It was a very wise decision which His Highness had taken, and it was possible because Native States had an advantage over British India in this particular respect that Indian Princes could carry out such measures without fear of short-sighted agitation. This was the relieving feature of Native States.

HIS HIGHNESS'S REPLY.

His Highness, replying to the congratulatory speeches, said, He was deeply touched by their kind sentiments, good wishes and sincere congratulations offered him on his birthday and was highly thankful to all the ladies and gentlemen who had taken the trouble of taking part in the function at a great sacrifice of time, to the impetus given by him to the bank and the interest he evinced in the development of trade referred to by the speakers it would suffice to say that the interests of Indian States being linked up with those of British India, he had always considered it his duty to do all that he could in fostering trade here. Mutual co-operation and confidence of leading merchants of Bombay and the Chiefs would no doubt, conduce to the advantage both and the prosperity of their country. Those present dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

M P. IN FLAMES!

A REALLY "HEATED" DEBATE.

A unique Parliamentary incident is reported by Reuter from Cape Town.

During the debate on the Estimates, Mr. George Brown, the new Labour member for Germiston, burst into flames and rushed from the Chamber enveloped in smoke, followed by half a dozen members from all parties, who hurried to the rescue of their colleague. Mr. Brown's hands were scorched, and his coat, together with some of his papers, destroyed. The origin of the fire is uncertain, but the coat had been cleaned with petrol, and there was a full box of matches in one of the pockets. "The Daily Herald".

FIND OF SILVER LODE IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

It is reported that in demonstrating the value of their patent process the Universal Ore Crushing Company Limited, have discovered a silver lode in Bengal close to the Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s works. It is a reef seven feet thick which developed shows on a length of 1,000 feet for the present and depth of 70 feet with an average of about 200 ounces of silver per ton and also some gold. The first bars of silver are expected to arrive in Calcutta about the end of May. The presence of silver and gold in the transition rocks of South Bihar and Bengal has long been recognised but hitherto these metals have not been found in remunerative quantities.

KHILAFAT WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

DECISIONS ACCLAIMED BY DELHI CITIZENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, April 21.

A correspondent wires:—

Under the auspices of the All-India Khilafat Workers' League a crowded public meeting was held, with Maulana Hasarat Mohani in the chair, when the decisions arrived at the Khilafat Workers' Conference (already published) were announced and received with cheering. A gentleman from Dehra Dun speaking at the meeting said that at the Jumma Mujid in Mussoorie, the members of the Afghan delegation, including its chief, were present and discussed, with the Indian Moslems there, the Khilafat question and expressed sympathy with the Indian Khilafat movement and made a reference to the speech of Amir Amanullah, at the anniversary of the death of his father, in which he had declared he would strive for the maintenance of the integrity of the Khilafat and would gladly receive Indian Mussalmans.

Another mass meeting was held when speeches were made to the effect that, after the arrest of Shaikh-ul-Islam and the occupation of Constantinople, there was no alternative left for Moslem leaders but either to declare *jehad* or leave India for good, and that as the former course could not be adopted, they have decided to make preparations to go out of India as soon as they obtained a *fatwa* to that effect from the Anjuman-ul-Mahind which is soon to meet at Delhi. In the course of a speech on non-cooperation some one pointed out that the Imam of the Jumma Musjid had not renounced his title of Shamshul Ulma up to that time, in spite of public opinion on the matter.

After the meeting when people met at Juma Musjid to offer prayers, they refused, in a body, to accept the Imam Sahib's lead who had to leave the Musjid quietly.

KHILAFAT WORKERS' LEAGUE.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, April 21.

The Select Committee appointed by the All-India Khilafat Workers' Conference met this morning and framed constitution and rules for the Khilafat Workers' League. Maulana Hasarat Mohani was elected President of the League with Messrs. Taruddin and Arif as Secretaries. Begum Hasrat Mohani was appointed Secretary of the Ladies' Section of the League.

PARTIES IN INDIA.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S DISAPPROVAL.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, April, 20.

Lala Lajpat Rai who is on a short visit to Allahabad arrived here on Saturday evening and was received at the railway station by prominent leaders including Pundit Motilal Nehru. Yesterday evening he delivered a masterly address on the Home Rule League grounds on "the Present Situation" with Pundit Motilal Nehru in the chair. The chairman referred to Lala Lajput Rai as one who had succeeded in enlisting sympathetic interest of mighty nations in the affairs of his country and as one who strove for the attainment of national emancipation.

Lala Lajpat Rai who on rising was accorded an ovation kept the audience spellbound for an hour and a half. Speaking on current topics such as the Khilafat, Reforms and political parties and referring to the first he said it was more a political question than a religious question and therefore every Indian should feel concerned with the right solution of it and regarding the reforms he pointed that no nation won political freedom without struggle and urged presistent agitation for the achievement of complete responsible Government using to good advantage such good as there was in the reforms introduced and he deprecated the attempts at creating parties and declared that in India the only parties were the people and bureaucracy. He concluded with a fervent appeal for the education of the masses.

Mr. Pal endorsed Lala Rajpat Rai's remarks.

The chairman announced that the election programme of the Nationalists would be issed shortly.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

VACANCY ON INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Government of India notification, dated April 14, 1920, says that the resignation by the Hon. Mr. Nigel F. Paton, of his office as Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been accepted by H. E. the Governor-General, and calls upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 15th May, 1920.

In view of the expected visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under the commands of his Exalted Highness, the Nizam, the Sadriazam, Sir Syed Ali Amam has appointed a strongly influential Committee with Mr. R. I. R. Glancey, the Finance Member of the Executive Council as President, to prepare a comprehensive scheme for giving a befitting reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he visits the Nizam's Dominions. It is understood that the Prince's visit to Hyderabad will be about the end of December, next.

ALLEGATIONS & COUNTER-ALLEGATIONS

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL AND MR. TILAK'S REPLY.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following is the full text of an appeal made by Mrs. Besant to the All-India Congress Committee. It appeared as a supplement to "New India" on the 14th instant:—

"New India",
P. O. Box 39,
Madras, April 7th, 1920.

To

The President, Secretaries and Members of the All-India Congress Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to lay the following facts before you as members of the All-India Congress Committee, since the honour of that body is affected by the serious misrepresentations and definite falsehoods made by one of its Secretaries, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, and one of its members, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

Mr. Patel, in an interview granted by him to the "Bombay Chronicle", January 17, 1920, p. 11, is reported as saying that he interviewed Messrs. Adamson, Henderson, Neil Maclean, M.P., Tyson Wilson and several others and was constantly in touch with Mr. Ben Spoor. He continued: "I found during my interview with these gentlemen that Mrs. Besant had asked the Labour members to support the Bill as revised by the Joint Committee and not to move any amendments. . . . They accepted my view and rejected that of Mrs. Besant."

Speaking at a public reception in Bombay, reported in the "Bombay Chronicle", January 19, 1920, p. 13, Mr. Patel, after recounting his own efforts with the Labour Party said: "At that stage it came to my knowledge, and I mention it with very great regret and disgust, that Mrs. Besant was exerting herself to induce the Labour members to support the Bill as revised and not to give notice of any amendmen (Shame.)"

These statements are entirely false. Some time *before the revision*, at a meeting of our Indian Parliamentary Committee at which none of the above were present, two Labour members expressed different opinions, on the desirability of moving amendments; I suggested that the Labour Party might discuss the matter, so as to act together when the Committee stage arrived. When I was having tea with Colonel Wedgwood, M. P., at the House of Commons, we talked of the policy of moving amendments, and he expressed the view that if Colonel Yate moved reactionary amendments then, as a matter of tactics, some advanced amendments might be moved, so that Mr. Montagu might reject both, and get his Bill through quickly. I answered that he knew more of Parliamentary tactics than I, and I was content to leave them in his hands. Those are the only two occasions on which I spoke of amendments at all with members of Parliament, and in neither case did I ask members not to move any amendments. After the revision of the Bill, when Mr. Patel says I was so active, I had no conversation with members, as I left London very soon after the Report was out.

This is only my word against his. In other cases, the evidence of his falsehood is overwhelming.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Patel has also stated on various occasions that I hindered the inclusion of Woman Suffrage in the Reform Act. On this Mr. Khaparde supported him. He is reported as saying—"Bombay Chronicle", January 19, p. 13: "They had expected Mrs. Besant to fight for Woman Franchise in England, but she did not do so, to their regret." This is referred to in "On the Line", "New India", January 21, p. 8. In a letter from Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, it is said that the statement in Bombay caused Mrs. Besant to be hissed ("Bombay Chronicle", January 21, p. 10). From this letter in the "Bombay Chronicle", I gather he made other false statements. Mr. Tilak also puts into my mouth at this same meeting words I never spoke, but as he laid down in a speech at Amritsar after the Congress the general theory that the use of falsehood is justifiable against a political opponent, it is not worth while to refute any particular untruth he may utter.

In my statement before the Joint Committee I wrote (vol. 2, p. 75): "But my colleagues and I differ from him (Mr. Banerjea) on the desirability of claiming woman suffrage as part of the present Bill. We urge that the objections to it are weak and artificial, and that it introduces a sex disability into Indian life that is alien to its whole spirit, for in the elected Councils which have marked Indian civilisation from the dawn of history women were not barred, and the idea of sex as a barrier only came with Western systems, and even these did not succeed in barring University degrees to women. Woman suffrage has been carried in the two Congresses before which it has been brought, and in all the district and other Conferences where it has been proposed. Why should a fresh cause of agitation be set on foot by the Bill? With regard to that agitation, I would refer the Joint Committee to page 5, in which it is pointed out that women's agitations in India are markedly formidable. They have already agitated with regard to South African troubles, and succeeded. They have agitated also against the Fiji indenture system, and formed a deputation to the Viceroy, which obtained from him a promise that the indentures should be cancelled. And in other cases which they have taken up they have never yet failed in obtaining that which they desired, even where men had failed, partly because Indian men would not tolerate police interference where women are concerned. Therefore, they have been able to carry out an agitation on lines where men have been stopped by the police, and it seems to me very undesirable that an agitation of that kind should be liable to be started by the very powerful section of educated women who are pressing for woman suffrage.

"It is true, as stated by Mr. Banerjea, that there might be some objection from orthodoxy or conservatism. I should say from modern orthodoxy and modern conservatism. They object to the revival of the old Hindu custom of recognising woman's place in public life. Any objectors can easily stay away from the polls. There is no reason why they should be helped to keep away other women whose men wish for their help."

"NOT MUCH CONFLICT OF OPINION."

Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., said: "1412. With regard to the question of suffrage for women, have you any special reason for desiring its inclusion at the present juncture? There is a conflict of opinion as to whether it would be wise to introduce it just now, or whether it would be better to defer it?—I do not think there is much conflict of opinion. It was said in the Franchise Report that very little evidence was offered against and that some was offered in favour of it. I do not think there would be a real conflict among people who take part in political life. The objection to it would be more among classes which hold aloof from political life altogether, and I do not think there would be any difficulty in recording the votes, any more than there is in recording the Municipal Franchise votes.

"1413. I was going to ask whether there would be any difficulty in devising some machinery for electoral purposes for women. It has been suggested that there are almost insuperable difficulties there?—There is no special machinery needed, so far as we can judge from the Municipal Franchise. The purda is very limited in India, though it exists largely in Bengal. But even in Bengal you have large numbers of educated women in the reformed sects which do not observe it, and will take part in such franchise. There no separate polling booths in Bombay for women voters, and no separate arrangement, as was established in Australia, curiously enough, when woman franchise was given. They collected the votes there at the women's houses. We do not ask for that. We think they could quite well go to the poll in the ordinary way as they now go to the Municipal Franchise, and if we can judge from the franchise returns, it would mean at first only about one million women. That is only a very rough guess, because it is founded on imperfect knowledge. We think the numbers would be limited chiefly to the educated classes at present, but that would very quickly pass, and more and more would come in, but they would come in gradually. We do not think the number of absentions is important, seeing how many abstain even over here."

The following took place between Major Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and myself: "1426. With regard to Women's Suffrage, has Women's Suffrage existed for municipal franchise outside Bombay?—It exists in some other towns as well. Do you mean outside Bombay City or outside Bombay Presidency?

"1427. Bombay Presidency?—It is in all the Municipalities there. It did exist at one time in Madras. I am not able to find any reason for its being withdrawn, except by what was called a reactionary Municipality. No complaint was made that it was ill-used or misused in any way. There seems to have been a sort of wave of prejudice.

"1428. It was not used much?—No. But it is not allowed even for the professional or trading tax. I pay very heavy rates, but I have no vote.

"1429. Would you be willing to leave the decision of a question like Women's Suffrage to the various Legislative Councils in the Provinces? That is to say, would you agree to an amendment of the Bill in your direction which said that Legislative Councils should have power to grant women votes if they saw fit before the ten years period?—Yes; I should, if the principle were established in the Act by removing the sex disqualification, *as being better than total exclusion* (ital. mine), and because I believe that the more power is given to Legislative Councils the nearer we are to full responsibility, and I think that the vote of a Legislative Council on a matter of that sort, in fact on most matters, ought to be listened to as much as possible, even though it may entail a certain want of logic and a certain want of principle.

"1430. Is that your own view on the

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REPLY TO MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

MR. TILAK ANSWERS ALLEGATIONS.

The following reply to Mrs. Besant's allegations has been issued by Mr. Tilak:—

Kesari Office, Poona City.
April 16, 1920.

To

The President, Secretareis and Members of The All-India Congress Committee.

Gentlemen

I find that Mrs. Annie Besant has circulated an appeal to you calling upon you to dissociate yourselves publicly from the utterances of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and the Hon. Mr. Patel re. Mrs. Besant's attitude in England towards the work of the Congress Depution, and accusing the two Hon. members of "shameless falsehoods" which she has tried in her own dexterous way to expose and contradict by her own suppressions of truth and suggestions of falsehood, and taking credit to herself for cleanliness and decency in public life, which many of us however have learnt to disbelieve from our experience of the severtl methods employed by the lady in her handling of public questions. The appeal is dated 7th April but was not published till a week later, i. e., 14th Inst. when the Hon. Mr. Patel was to and did sail for England. This fact could have been easily assertained by any one interested in the matter. If Mrs. Besant really wished that Mr. Patel should have an opportunity to reply, she ought to have published her appeal much earlier, especially as the matters complained of in her appeal had happened in January and February last. She did not do so and yet she claims fairness for herself in her controversial methods. It seems to me therefore that her appeal is only an attempt to damn Mr. Patel behind his back and thereby prejudice the British public against him in the mission now entrusted to him by the All-India Congress Committee in spite of Mrs. Besant's adverse vote.

I have no desire to belittle Mrs. Besant's high intelligence, unflagging capacity for work, her great learning or her rousing eloquence. That again is not the question before us. What Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel had to say against her was that in spite of her great qualities her work in England proved to be a source of embarrassment to the work of the Congress Deputation. She might have been right according to her own view in her work in England. For she is accustomed to put high value upon her own views even when they are opposed to the opinion of organised popular bodies like the Indian National Congress. She must lead, she must boss every movement she joins, and you are well aware how she refused to be guided by the Delhi mandate of the Indian National Congress, and how, in consequence, she was excluded from the Congress Deputation. She then triel to be appoined on the deputation to be sent by the All-India Home Rule League, and having failed therein this ambitious self-willed lady organised a new Home Rule League of her own with only a few dozen members, almost all her own followers, and got herself appointed as the leader of the deputation on behalf of that new Home Rule League, simply to give her an opportunity to pose as a representative of India, and to enable her to represent before the British public her own views although they were rejected by the Indian National Congress. I admit that every person has a right to propagate his views whatever they may be; but when a person takes full advantage of his or her position, as ex-President of the Congress, to mislead ignorant men and women in England and tries to thwart the work of the duly appoined Congress Deputation, I must say that the method adopted by such a person is open to grave objection on the ground of decency and scrupulousness in public life. I would ask one question to Mrs. Besant. What did he go to England for? To plead the views of the Indian National Congress, or those of her own Home Rule League? If the former, she failed to do her duty; if the latter she can't complain of being charged with having, like the Moderates, embarrassed the work of the Congress Deputation. Her appeal to you, therefore, is based on a fundamental error in her reasoning, and only betrays a pitiful desire on her part to set herself right with you and the public in spite of the fact that she not only set aside the Congress view altogether but always tried to put her own view before the British public in opposition and as superior to that of the Indian National Congress. I do not think that the All India Congress Committee can take up the question raised by her in her appeal to you. The Moderates may make a similar appeal tomorrow and ask the All India Congress Committee to condemn those persons who did their best to convince the British public that under the present circumstances the Congress view alone represented the self-determined opinion of the people of India, and that the dissenters therefrom were an insignificant minority in the country and that in putting forward their views they only desired to claim superior wisdom for themselves, or to proclaim their submissiveness to the authorities in India, either of which your deputation had no desire to advocate. Your deputation was bound by your mandate and scrupulously avoided going beyond or behind it. The Congress Deputation went to England *apke vaste*, but solely to support and advocate to the best of their ability the Congress view.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS.

I shall refer to Mrs. Besant's attack on myself last. She charged Messrs. Khaparde and Patel with certain misrepresentations and falsehoods which it is notecessary first to take up as they form the gravamen of her appeal to you. What are the alleged misrepresentations? An analysis of her appeal shows that they are four in number.

(i) Mrs. Besant exerted herself to induce the Labour members to support the Bill as revised by the Joint Committee without moving any amendments.

(ii) Mrs. Besant was expected to fight for Woman Franchise in England, but she did not do so.

(iii) She had planned to deceive us (the Congressmen) at the Albert Hall Meeting.

(iv) She is compared to Putana, the Puranic female demon by Mr. Kharparde.

Mrs. Besant has tried in her own clever way to justify her attitude on all these questions; but let me assure you that her defence is specious and false from beginning to end. First of all I fail to see how she, who, after being deliebrately excluded from the Congress and the All-India Home Rule League Deputations on account of her haughtiness, had to form a League of her own to give her the appearance of an Indian representative and who went to England in the hope of outwitting and outdoing the Congress Deputation, can ever claim not to have acted in opposition to the Congress view. I would ask you to fix your attention on the aspect of the question so narrowed. For the Congress Deputation never denied that she did some good work in England. The complaint was directed not against the amount but against the character of her work in England from the Congress point of view; in other words, they complained—and justly complained,—that her work there was anti-Congress in character. Her work was manifestly intended to set up her own personality against the Congress which with the Moslem League, now admittedly represents the most complete and most authoritative opinion of Indian people as a whole. But we have nothing to do with this personal aspect of Mrs. Besant's work. In the absence of Mr. Patel, I shall therefore, reply to the above questions only so far as to show that Mrs. Besant'a work in relation thereof was anti-Congress in character.

OATH AGAINST OATH?

The first question is: whether she did or did not try to induce the Labour members to support the revised Bill in order, as she supposed, to fortify Mr. Montagu's position in the House. Mr. Patel says that she did; and she denies with the remark that the evidence on the point resolves itself into her word against his, oath againts, oath, as the lawyers would call it. I must say that I would rather believe Mr. Patel than Mrs. Besant in this matter. For I know something of the previous history in this connection. Both the Congress Deputation and Mrs. Besant looked to the Labour party to have their views represented in the House, and the Labour party was naturally put in a fix as to whose view they should adopt. The Deputation represented the Congress, while Mrs. Besant represented only herself and her own newly formed League, after she was excluded by her own arrogance from the Congress Deputation. The Deputation including myself had to explain this difference to the Labour leaders who then, I know, had no difficulty in giving preference to the Congress view as against Mrs. Besant's. This is, therefore, not a case of oath against oath, but of the Congress deputation as a whole against Mrs. Besant, as will be shown later on. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that Mrs. Besant has entirely misrepresented the matter to you when she says that the case rests only on her word against Mr. Patel's and that the latter's statement is entirely false. Mrs. Besant may be in touch with, and talking under the inspiration of, Mahatmas; but for all that I join my testimony to that of Messrs. Patel and Khaparde in asserting that her attitude in this matter was against the Congress Deputation. When she went to England I was one of those who received her on the railway platform and in an interview which took place soon after I requested her to forget her quarrels with the Delhi Congress and so shape her work in England as to support the Congress view. She did not give a definite reply, but her future work showed clearly that she was all for herself and not for the Congress, evidently intending to show that she it was who alone awakened the sense of political freedom in India, and therefore her view was the correct one, in spite of what the Congress might have resolved to the contrary. Her ambition to boss the whole show and to claim for herself the entire credit for work in England, was, in my opinion, the main object of all her activities in England, and under such psychological conditions one can easily believe that she must have asked the Labour Party to accept her view in preference to that of the Congress Deputation in regard to the revised Bill; and her views regarding the revised Bill,—which was eventually passed unaltered by the House,—are well-known. She seems to me to be evidently chafing at the rejection of her proposals by the Labour party in this matter. She boasts of having formed a Parliamentary Committee in England. But let me tell you that this

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HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

NO NEED FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Homeward passage difficulty has occupied and is continuing to occupy the close attention of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. About the middle of March, information reached them to the effect that the majority of the German steamers that had been allotted for Indian passenger traffic had been requisitioned for military purposes. That this should be so appeared to the Committee to make the situation almost intolerable and they considered that a strong protest was necessary. They accordingly telegraphed on the 19th March to the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce pointing out that it was imperative for these steamers to be released or for others to be provided immediately in their place. And the Committee likewise urged the pressing need for some of the additional vessels to be sent to Calcutta, as many women, children and invalids awaiting passages cannot travel across India in the hot weather and even if they could, hotel accommodation in Bombay is very restricted.

This cable was at once strongly supported by the Bombay, Madras, Upper India, Cochin, Cocanada, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Tuticorin Chambers, all of which bodies telegraphed to the East India section. It was subsequently announced that the German steamers had been released for civilian passages, but no sailing dates were published. The prolonged delay seemed to the Committee to justify further action on their part and on the 16th April they cabled again to the East India Section. They pointed out that no information as to the sailing dates of the steamers in question had been published and they asked that the East India Section should strongly press upon the authorities the need for declaring the dates and also for expediting despatch of steamers. This message also, other Indian Chambers have been invited to support.

DISTRIBUTION OF PASSAGES.

The Committee have been quite recently approached by the India Tea Association on the subject of distribution of passages by the steamship companies. The Association suggested that the Chamber should intervene as between companies and passengers and should press for the introduction of a system which would effectively secure that passages should be allotted strictly in accordance with the priority of registration. To this proposal the Committee gave attentive consideration, but did not see their way to act upon it and they pointed out to the Association in reply that it was unanimously agreed by the commercial community generally at the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers held in Calcutta in January last, that no Government control ought to be imposed. In other words the agreement was that the management of steamers should be left to the steamship companies without outside interference. With this agreement the Committee are in accord at the present time as they were in January. The intervention of Government last year was admittedly unsuccessful and the Committee feel that intervention on the part of the Chamber would tend only to accentuate and to intensify existing difficulties.

AVIATOR RANZA AT KARACHI.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF JOURNEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, April 21.

Captain Ranza, the Italian airman on the S. A. V. machine left Charbar at 7.15 this morning and arrived at Karachi at 12.7 p. m., after a rather rough journey owing to high winds. Speaking to a press representative, Captain Ranza gave an interesting account of his experiences. He left Rome with Lt. Mazari on March 12th and on April 2nd were captured by the Turks and Arabs about 50 kilometres from Aleppo when about to land. "I fought them", said Captain Ranza, "with my pistol till all my cartridges were used and then we had to surrender. The machine was pierced with rifle bullets in many places, as might still be seen and the oil reservoir was riddled." They then robbed the airmen of everything and took from Captain Ranza's pocket a purse with 14 sovereigns, but Captain Ranza managed to save another purse by slipping it down his trousers while they searched him. After five hours, the captors were attacked by a patrol of the Sherif's cavalry, and they fled leaving the airmen behind. The rescuing party took the airmen to a village near by, where some more fighting took place. During the night the Turks and Arabs stole the aeroplane by harnessing horses to it and pulling it away for five kilametres. But the next day it was recovered with the aid of 20 troopers and 2 officers. The two airmen then went to Aleppo where there was a small Italian post and later, motored to the place where the aeroplane was and repaired it and started again in a few days. Lt. Mazari has stayed behind at Basrah with the reserve machine while Captain Ranza is now in Karachi with an air mechanic Mario Becchini. Captain Ranza was interested to hear Lt. Ferrarin was at Bangkok and will drive ahead with all haste to catch him up. He means to leave Karachi to-morrow for Delhi at 6 a.m. if possible. Captain Ranza is the last of the Italian aviators on the Rome-Tokio flight who will arrive in India.

At Lahore jail on Tuesday morning, writes the "C. M. Gazette," a convict made a murderous attack on a jailor with a razor but was overpowered. The jailor was wounded, but his condition gives no cause for anxiety.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL

(Continued from page 11.)

question of the woman's franchise?—I was asked to represent a number of women's associations, and I do not know how far they would agree with the answer. I must give it as a personal answer, not as one for those who asked me to represent them, because it has never been raised, so far as I know."

In addition to this evidence, one of my first lectures in London was for the Woman's Freedom League, with Mrs. Despard in the chair, and I gave three other lectures on this subject in London only as well as speaking on it in my country lectures, speaking on a deputation to Mr. Montagu in favour of it and urging it strongly on him in more than one interview. All this is well known in England. Testimony from others is available. Mrs. Despard writes:

MRS. BESANT AND INDIAN WOMAN'S FRANCHISE.

Nine Elms,

London, 26th February, 1920.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Dear Sir,

I have seen the issue if your paper in which Mrs. Besant's work in England is defended. The article is a spirited one and I hope it will open the eyes of many in India, although, indeed "none are so blind as those who will not see."

Knowing Mrs. Besant and having followed her work closely and with the keenest interest for many years, having also been present (several times in the chair) when she dealt with the question of the suffrage for Indian women, I am able to speak with some authority on this side of her work.

The assertion that to the regret of a certain critic, she did not fight for the inclusion of women's suffrage in the Montagu-Chelmsford Bill, is to me almost ridiculous. Mrs. Besant, always and everywhere, has been loyal to women: she has always claimed for them equal status, rights, privileges and opportunities with men.

That which made her propoganda so peculiarly interesting and instructive to British audiences and especially to women was, in the first place, her clear demonstration of the fact that the distinction between men and women politically, as embodied in the Bill, would be a new departure in the history of India. She showed, in the second place, that women in Indian society are not the subject inapt human beings that many Europeans imagine them to be. The pictures she drew of home life in the country which is so dear to her will remain long in the memories of those who saw them through her eyes.

I am one of those whom the decision of the men-politicians over here disappointed bitterly. But, knowing something of the feelings and views of Indian men, I firmly believe that the women of India will not have to fight as their sisters in Britain were compelled to do to achieve their political freedom.

They, I am sure, will recognise how finely and how loyally Mrs. Besant has supported them.

(Signed) C. DESPARD.

[Mrs. Despard is, perhaps, the foremost worker in Great Britain for political franchise for women. She is a sister of Lord French, Viceroy of Ireland.—Ed., "N. I."]

MRS. TATA'S CERTIFICATE.

Mrs. Tata writes:

To the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,

I hope you will be good enough to publish the following in your paper.

I read in some of the papers received from India that it has been maintained in certain quarters, that Mrs. Besant has not worked to help the cause of women's franchise when she was here last year.

Whatever Mrs. Besant's attitude or work may have been with respect to other questions in the Reform Bill, though that work was great, I have no wish to discuss it. But I feel bound to contradict the statement that Mrs. Besant did not work for women's franchise, or even that her work in that direction was negligible. I have seen her work, and have had the honour of working along the same lines with her, and I can safely say that no *single* individual has done more for the women's cause.

First and foremost I must say that we are very thankful to her for the help and advice she gave us whenever we wanted it. It was Mrs. Besant who gave us the opportunity of first putting our case before the public, by arranging a public meeting for us at a short notice of one hour at Harrogate and announcing the meeting at one of her public lectures at the Grand Opera House, so that we had a very good and openly interested audience to begin with. She introduced us to many of the suffrage societies, for she rightly said that though something had been done to awaken public interest in the women's question, it was very necessary to educate the average British elector, man and woman, about the women of India, to dispel certain wrong ideas, hence it was necessary to tour round the country and speak it different places.

Any one who sees the best of her activities here on behalf of India, cannot but be struck with the amount of places she has visited, and the lectures she has delivered.

I have heard her speak on India and Home Rule or other allied subjects, many times at different places, and usually she devoted a part of her lectures to women's franchise, the need for it, the duty of the British electorate, especially of the enfranchised women towards Indian women. It was at her request that a big public meeting, on votes for Indian women, was held under the Women's Freedom League, as well as the second meeting organised by the Women's International League.

Whether they agree with Mrs. Besant's political or religious views or not, feminists and suffrage workers look upon her as a comrade-in-arms, a person who had always fought for women's emancipation, and it is strange that people in India should think that now she did not advocate a cause so dear to her heart. Often we heard women say to us—"We were so interested in what Mrs. Besant said about India and Indian women that we want to know more."

The opinion that she weakened the cause rises, I think, from the fact that Mrs. Besant in her evidence before the Joint Committee, when questioned by Major Ormsby-Gore whether she would be willing to leave the question of women's franchise to be settled by the various Legislative Councils, replied in the affirmative. However much we would have killed an immediate declaration of the grant from Parliament—if it were possible—Mrs. Besant expressed it as a personal opinion, and even then modified it strongly; for I read in the minutes of evidence (Blue Book, Vol. II, p. 81), that in her answer she said:

"*Yes, I should, if the principle were established in the Act by removing the sex disqualification*, as being better than total exclusion, and because I believe that the more power is given to Legislative Councils the nearer we are to full responsibility, and I think that the vote of a Legislative Council on a matter of that sort, in fact on most matters, ought to be listened to as much as possible, *even though it may entail a certain want of logic and a certain want of principle*." The whole of her evidence on this question ought to be taken into consideration, and not only a part, and there she has spoken as strongly as any one else on the question. However much people may lament this part of her evidence, it cannot take away a tittle from the work that she has done for the cause, nor can it be suggested on these grounds, that she did not work for women's franchise.

I may add that Mrs. Besant did not stand alone in her opinion on this question; many suffrage workers shared the same opinion and though they would have liked to see their Parliament do justice to Indian women, they thought it was a safe course to leave the question to the Legislative Councils, the Parliament acquiescing in the principle of equal citizenship and they hope that the men of India will do justice to their women, and they will soon be enfranchised.

I hope I have been able to make both the sides of the question clear. I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

HERABAI A. TATA.

16, Tavistock Square,

London, W. C. I.

This should, I think, suffice to prove Mr. Patel's and Mr. Khaparde's falsehoods on this matter. My first public lecture, in 1874, was on Woman Suffrage and I have worked for it ever since. This is well known in England, but these men take advantage of Indian ignorance.

MR. KHAPARDE.

Turning to Mr. Khaparde alone, I submit that he has on other matters also spoken falsely.

Mr. Khaparde, in a speech delivered at the Gaikawad, Poona, reported in the "Lokasangraha" of January 19, shamelessly insulted me by calling the Putana, the Rakshasi, the treacherous would-be murderess of Shri Krishna. He is reported to have said:

"The aunt Putana, who had come to England, spoke sweet words outwardly, but did not shrink from working against us. She had planned to deceive us at the Albert Hall meeting, but by the reasoning skill of Mr. Tilak the situation was saved. Balvantrao held the big audience of four to five thousand people spell-bound, and gained a victory over it by getting a resolution passed according to his views. (Loud applause.) We then went to see if she had become angry after being thus put to shame. She said that Mr. Tilak showed great skill at that meeting, but she expressed deep regret that what happened at that meeting, should have been very bad. . . . Mrs. Besant also tried to induce the Executive Committee of the Labour Party not to put our suggestions before the Parliament, but she could not do anything there."

A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

This is a tissue of falsehoods. The resolution ran: "That this mass meeting of British citizens, holding that the existence of the British Commonwealth is dependent upon the right of Self-Government being conferred on each of the Nations within its boundaries, hereby declares that the Indian people are entitled to receive at the earliest opportunity the full right of self-determination." This was placed on the agenda by the conveners of the meeting, having been first approved by myself. "United India", October 29, 1919, remarks: "A small group of Irreconcilables wished to move an amendment, rejecting the Bill before Parliament, but as it was in no sense an amendment, the Chairman, ruled it out of order. . . . Mr. Tilak, whose rising was interrupted by the would-be amender, pointed out this elementary rule with good-natured ridicule, remarking that surely no Indian wanted to vote against Self-Determination for his country." I supported the resolution, and Mr. Tilak did the same later in the meeting, and it was passed as originally moved. Mr. Khaparde was present, and his statement deliberately falsifies what occurred. His allegation that "we then went to see her", etc., is ludicrous, he and his friends did not come near me, though I was sitting next the Chairman; the passing of the resolution I had approved and supported could not have put me to shame, and the whole statement is deliberately false. The final paragraph is equally false, as noted in the case of Mr. Patel. Mr. Khaparde apparently did not tell his audience that the foolish tactics of moving the amendment advocated by the Congress Secretary on Woman Suffrage led to an overwhelming defeat, which we should have escaped had the amendment not been made, so that, thanks to him, it stands on record that Woman Suffrage in India was rejected by an immense majority in the House of Commons.

In the "Sandesh" of January 20th, Mr. Khaparde is reported as saying:

"Mrs. Besant also ran to England. To the question: 'Why have you come?' her reply was that she was once the President of the Congress. To the question: 'Have the people elected you as their representative?' her reply was that the people had become fools. Now are the people fools or is she a fool, not being elected by the people?"

I need hardly say that this is mere buffoonery, and that such questions and

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REPLY TO MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

(Continued from page 11.)

Committee was organised by me long before her arrival in England, and Mrs. Besant silently usurped the Secretaryship thereof immediately after her arrival. The Congress Deputation could not acquiesce in this usurpation, and if Mrs. Besant wishes to be fair and reasonable, I would ask her to publish what advice she gave to this Parliamentary Committee from time to time.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

As regards the second question, namely the Woman Suffrage, the Deputation never denied that she was in favour of it. She advocated it in India on the Congress Platform and was at first of opinion that it should be included in the new Act. We expected that she would strenuously and consistently fight for it; but she eventually changed her mind as would be seen from the extracts from her evidence given by herself in her appeal to you, and abandoning the Congress view which she supported in India, adopted the official view that the decision may be left to the Local Legislatures. Mrs. Despard's and Mrs. Tata's letters, quoted by her, throw no light on the point at issue. She might be wise or foolish in thus toning down her own view to suit the changed circumstances; but that she did tone down or change is beyond dispute. It is no wonder if this prejudicially affected her advocacy of the subject. Mr. Patel's and Mr. Khaparde's contention is therefore absolutely correct, notwithstanding Mrs. Despard's and Mrs. Tata's evidence quoted by Mrs. Besant. She was expected to put a brave fight for Woman Suffrage on the Congress lines adopted by her in India. She did not do so, but fell a victim to the official view, cleverly put to her by Major Ormsby—Gore in his cross-examination, and eventually accepted it, in preference to the Congress view which advocated the inclusion of the grant of Woman Franchise in the Act itself and not leave it to the Local Legislatures. She did work for Woman franchise but not in the way the Congress wanted, but according to her own ever-changing notions of expediency. It was no fault of the Congress Secretary if the British Parliament negatived the amendment incorporating the Congress view on the subject. The British Parliament has very often done worse; but because it might so act again, it would be foolish not to boldly press our view upon its attention.

ALBERT HALL MEETING.

The third question refers to the Albert Hall Meeting. Mrs. Besant tells you that it was she who supported the resolution and that she could not therefore be charged with going against the Congress view. I was personally concerned in the affair and I assure that the matter is misrepresented to you by Mrs. Besant. Throughout her stay in England Mrs. Besant was anxious to support Mr. Montagu's Bill. It is true that she wanted it to be improved if possible, on lines suggested in common by "All the Progressive Deputations," by which she meant not the Congress view alone, but the view common to all the deputations, that is, evidently the lowest demand, for that alone could be common to all. She also held that the efforts of the Secretary of State for India were directed to carry out the Declaration of 20th August 1917 and therefore required to be strongly backed up. The resolution which was to be submitted to the "Conference on India" held under her presidency on October 4th, 1919, was drafted on these lines. The members of the Congress Deputation were invited to this Conference, but they could not evidently lend their support to such a resolution, for, to speak of what is common to all the deputation was tantamount to giving up the Congress case. The Deputation therefore were opposed to such a course and informed the organisers of the meeting accordingly. The result was that Mrs. Besant in her opening address as President declared that no resolutions were to be submitted to the Conference. I have in my hand all the correspondence on the subject and challenge Mrs. Besant to say whether her attitude on the subject was not hostile to the Congress Deputation. She might reply by saying that she wanted to bring about reconciliation between different Deputations and eventually dropped the resolution, as it was opposed. But even such an excuse is impossible. For she knew that the Congress Deputation had already tried to bring about such reconcilation, but both the Moderates and herself would not have anything of the kind except on their own lines. Her intention in having the above resolution submitted for adontion at the above Conference on India was therefore a clever device to get the British public committed against the Congress view. And had it not been for the watchfulness of the members of the Congress Deputation and the British Congress Committee, the attempt might have succeeded. The case of the Albert Hall Meeting is still worse. This meeting was held on October 25th 1919 under the auspices of the Home Rule League for India Branch, established by Mrs. Besant in London, and therefore under her guidance. The resolution eventually submitted to and passed at the meeting was as follows:—"That this mass meeting of British Citizens, holding that the existence of the British Commonwealth is dependent upon the right of self-government being conferred on each of the nations within its boundaries, hereby declares that the Indian people are entitled to receive, at the earliest opportunity, the full right of self-determination." Mrs. Besant has correctly quoted it and it is also true that she supported it. But this is only the last part of the story, and what passed previously has been very cleverly suppressed by Mrs. Besant. As the meeting was financed and convened under her guidance she did not invite the members of the Congress Deputation to be present at or to take part in the proceedings of the meeting. It was Mr. Lansbury the Chairman—elect who was kind enough to invite me on the occasion. I asked for the resolution which was to be put to the meeting and the copy I received from the Besant Home Rule League Secretary revealed that in addition to the resolution eventually passed it was at first proposed to welcome therein the introduction of the Indian Reform Bill as a first step towards the fulfilment of the declaration made in the House of Common on August 20th 1917. Some changes in the Bill were also proposed but they were only recommendatory and not by way of necessary conditions for making the Bill a real first step according to the Congress view. I could not agree to such a resolution, and I said that I would rather be absent from the Meeting than support a resolution against the Congress view. The Chairman clearly realised my difficulty and asked the organisers of the meeting to confine the resolution only to the first paragraph, viz., the portion eventually passed, asking that the rights of self government and self-determination should be granted to Indians at the earliest opportunity. Mrs. Besant had then to support the resolution as finally settled, but in her speech she supported Mr. Montagu's Bill in unmistakeable terms, and I had to contradict her and to ask the proposers of the amendment, who advocated the rejection of the Bill, to look only to the resolution before the meeting and not to what Mrs. Besant had said in giving her support. This will show you, Gentlemen how at the Albert Hall Meeting Mrs. Besant wanted to adopt the same tactics as at the Conference on India' and had to give them up because they were opposed by the Congress Deputation. She was ever eager to support Mr. Montagu as much as she could where as the Congress Deputation always looked upon the Bill as unsatisfactory until the minimum demand formulated by the Congress was included in it. It may be wise or unwise to insist on the Congress view till the last. But that is another question. We have now to see whether Mrs. Besant did or did not try to induce the British public and the Labour Party to take up her view on the Reform Bill in opposition to that of the Congress.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

The above facts will show that she did so, and that if she failed, it was due to the efforts of the Congress Deputation. The members of the All-India Congress Committee, who were present at the subjects Committee of the Congress at Amritsar, know very well how Mrs. Besant tried to avoid the question of self-determination to be taken up by the Congress and why her amendment to the Reforms resolution did not contain any reference to self-determination. Self-determination means the determination of the nation, and Mrs. Besant is too clever a woman not to see that if the principle were once accepted, neither she nor the Moderates could legitimately claim to be heard in preference to the Congress. I therefore deliberately assert with Mr. Khaparde and with Mr. Patel that Mrs. Besant did her best, by questionable manoeuvres and devices, to outwit the Congress Deputation in England. The history of her previous quarrel with the Congress in India may be regarded by her followers as justifying her conduct in England; but the members of the Congress Deputation, it will be seen, are nevertheless quite right in condemning her conduct as directly or indirectly opposed to the Congress propaganda in England. Mrs. Besant, I regret to say, has failed to place the whole truth before you on this subject. If any one is to be charged with falsehoods it must be Mrs. Besant herself. Twice at any rate she, to my knowledge, attempted to entrap or outwit the members of the Congress Deputation, and if she did not succeed it was due to the incessant watchfulness of the Congress Deputation itself. While speaking of the Albert Hall Meeting, Mr. Khaparde is reported to have further stated that "We *then* went to see if she had become angry after being thus put to shame etc." I don't vouch for the correctness of the translation. I only refer to Mrs. Besant's contradiction thereof. Interpreting the word 'then' in the above statement as equivalent to 'then and there', she contradicts Mr. Khaparde by asserting that he never met her at the Albert Hall Meeting, and characterises his statement as "deliberately false." Poor Mrs. Besant! She seems to have forgotten her English in the fury of her passionate attack on Mr. Khaparde. Let me therefore remind her that the meeting to which Mr. Khaparde refers was the one which we, meaning Mr. Khaparde and myself had with her at her Home Rule League Office, soon after the Albert Hall meeting, when I went there to take her leave as I wanted to sail for India in that week. I also assert, that Mr. Khaparde has correctly described what happened on that occasion. I don't know if Mrs. Besant keeps a diary. But if she does, she will find this meeting recorded in it. If any one is to be charged with ludicrous falsehoods in this matter it is certainly Mrs. Besant and not Mr. Khaparde.

MR. KHAPARDE'S ATTACK.

Fourthly, Mrs. Besant complains of her being compared to the treacherous Putana by Mr. Khaparde. Now who is Putana? She was a demon employed to entrap and kill Shri Krishna by this enemies. She tried to do this by affecting to feed him at her breast and in the attempt brought death on herself. Mrs. Besant may not have been employed by anybody, but she admittedly quarrelled with the Congress at Delhi and went to England with the deliberate object to push her views in preference to that of the Congress and thus establish her supremacy in matters political. In other words she desired to kill the Congress, if we may so call it, by pretending to speak for the nation. She failed in the attempt, and found her view rejected even by people on whom she mostly depended. She met the same repulse at the Amritsar Congress, which she hastily came to attend, and also very recently at the Bombay Provincial Conference at Sholapur. The Putana story is therefore the best Puranic illustration to describe her efforts and conduct in this behalf; and let me inform Mrs. Besant that Mr. Khaparde is not alone in using this expression. One may think that one need not be so harsh on Mrs. Besant, for after all it must be admitted that she did good work in India. Yes, but we cannot forget the abuses heaped by Mrs. Besant on the members of the Congress Deputation in the "New India" the "United India" and elsewhere. And if Mr. Khaparde chooses to retaliate in his own humorous style he at any rate cannot be blamed except by Mrs. Besant's fellowers. I would rather advise Mrs. Besant to repent in sackcloth and ashes for her passionate attacks in the spirit of toleration commended to all newspaper writers and critics. To take and repeat these as personal attacks is unworthy of a lady engaged in the life-long service of the Motherland. Let us not indulge in the bandying of words between rival critics and attempt to decide whose powers of ridicule and sarcasm are greater. I therefore do not wish to say anything further on the subject.

So far regarding the four points raised by Mrs. Besant in her appeal to you. In writing on the first, she remarks that Mr. Patel stands alone in this attack on her. Let me remind her therefore, that the Congress Deputation as a whole fully shares the views of Mr. Patel and that Deputation consisted of twelve members of good social status, standing and experience. The report of the work of this Congress Deputation was submitted to the Congress at Amritsar. This report was adopted at a meeting of the members of the Deputation held in London on November 3rd, 1919, and printed copies thereof were circulated to the members of the Subjects Committee at Amritsar including Mrs. Besant. In that report Mrs. Besant is expressly charged with making a common cause with Mr. Bannerjee and Mr. Basu (all of whom were admitted as ex-presidents to the meetings of the British Congress Committee) in trying to exclude the members of the Congress Deputation from attending the meetings of the British Congress Committee and making the Committee believe, that the Deputation did not really represent the Congress view. The British Congress Committee after hearing both the parties, the report further says, rejected the contention of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Bannerjee, and so changed the constitution of the Committee as to bring it in a line with the latest view of the Congress. Mrs. Besant did not say a word in reply in the Subjects Committee at the time though she full well knew that the ex-presidents of the Congress, who were not prepared to support the latest Congress opinion were excluded by the new rules from attending the meeting of the British Congress Committee.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION'S REPORT.

This clearly shows that Mrs. Besant tried to influence not only the Labour Party but also the British Congress Committee against the Congress Deputation and she failed in both. I may here note that a paragraph in the Report fully describing the nature of Mrs. Besant's activities in England was withheld from publication at the express desire of many members of the Deputation though it had received their approval at the meeting of the Deputation where the report was adopted. But as this goodness is not appreciated, there is no longer any reason for withholding the same from the public, and I quote it here. Speaking of Mrs. Besant the Report says:—

"In the earliest part of this report we have made a reference to the anti-Congress attitude of Mrs. Besant as an ex-officio member of the British Congress Committee. Before the Committee accepted the new constitution drafted by Messrs. Khaparde and Patel, she used to attend the Committee meetings and join hands with Messrs. S. N. Bannerjee and Basu in opposing any proposals in the Committee initiated on the letters of the General Secretary."

"In these attempts she failed as we have already shown. She has not attended a single meeting of he British Committee since the adoption of the new constitution.

"We have no hesitation in saying that she has been doing large propagandist work in the way of spreading knowledge about India among the British Democracy, but in doing so she always concluded her speeches by a general statement that the Reform Bill is good and needs but few slight changes and not such radical changes as the Congress demands. This attitude in our opinion has somewhat prejudiced the Congress propaganda in England. As an ex-president of the Congress she speaks in the name and on behalf of India ignoring the fact that since the Delhi Congress she has ceased to represent Indian opinion as focussed in the Congress.

"As far as we are aware she has made repeated attempts to join the Moderates in England. She has started a rival paper and before doing so she consulted Moderate friends and none among the Congress Deputation. The very first issue started with an attack on the Congress Deputation."

This report is signed by all the members of the Deputation and you will see there from that Mr. Patel does not stand alone in condemning Mrs. Besant's conduct in England. I recommend that in publishing this Report of the Deputation the paragraph should now appear in its proper place.

MRS. BESANT'S ATTACK ON MR. TILAK.

Lastly, allow me to refer to Mrs. Besant's attack on myself. In her appeal to you she says "Mr. Tilak has put into my mouth at the same meeting words which I never spoke; but as he laid down in his speech at Amritsar after the Congress, the general theory, that the use of falsehood is justifiable against a political opponent, it is not worthwhile to refute any particular untruth he may utter". I thank Mrs. Besant for not further pouring vials of her wrath on my head; but I must say that she has, to use her own words, shamelessly misrepresented me in this behalf. I have always maintained and do maintain that diplomacy, and not necessarily the whole truth, is expected from a statement and this view is sanctioned both by Eastern and Western ethical writers I am therefore not ashamed to own it, for I stand in good company. But if Mrs. Besant wants to pervert my view in the above way to suit her purposes, either she deliberately misunderstands me, or is so stupid as not to grasp my meaning. "Stupid" I cannot call her, and I leave it to you, Gentlemen, to judge whether this preversion of my opinion is not due to *malice prepense*. Mrs. Besant has spent a large part of her life in politics, and I cannot believe that she has made the above statement innocently unless and until I am favoured directly by the Mahatmas with a certificate to the contrary in favour of Mrs. Besant. Let me frankly tell her that though I admire her eloquence, learning, and unfailing energy for work, I cannot bear for a moment the supremacy which she claims for her opinions in matters political under the guise that she is inspired to work by the Great Souls and that such orders from them as she professes to receive must be unquestionably obeyed and considered as infallible by all. Autocracy may be, and is, sometimes tolerated in theological and theosophical matters but in democratic politics we must go by the decisions of the majority, even if they are unpalatable to us. Mrs. Besant quarrelled with the majority at Delhi, and has been trying ever since by fair or unfair means to force her importance on the Congress. That is the underlying motive of her efforts, and the present appeal to the All-India Congress Committee is but an illustration of the same. Rather than condemn Messrs, Khaparde and Patel I would therefore ask the All-India Congress Committee to take such steps as to make it impossible for ex-Presidents to do mischief to us by thwarting the Congress work in any way. The British Congress Committee has, you know, changed its old constitution to prevent such a contingency. Would it not be better to adopt a similar rule in the impending revision of the Congress Constitution? We do not want autocrats but real leaders of people in the Congress—men who would not only guide but also be guided at the same time. Mrs. Besant holds a contrary view. Believing that all her actions and thoughts are dictated by Mahatmas, she claims for herself supernatural position which tolerates no opposition. Practical political organisations like the Congress cannot accept this view. It recognises no Mahatmas to rule over it except the Mahatma of Majority, and if Mrs. Besant is still minded to question this doctrine, she, like the Moderates, should work in her own way independently. Any abuse of Congressmen will only serve to further diminish respect for her services rendered in the past. But it would be presumptuous on my part to go on advising a lady of her learning and ambition. I therefore conclude this reply to her appeal made to you with the assurance that I am prepared to substantiate, by evidence in my possession, all the statements made by me in this reply if you so desire. Mr. Patel had he been here at this time, could have, I feel, done better. But in his absence I deem it my duty to take up the challenge and expose the audacious falsehoods of Mrs. Besant. Hoping therefore to be excused for it, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

B. G. TILAK.

MEETINGS IN AJMERE.

SYMPATHY WITH BEAWAR STRIKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 20.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held in the Town Hall on Sunday the 18th instant. A Committee of leading hakims, vaidyas, was formed to promote the cause of the Indian system of medicine.

Another mass meeting was held on the Idgah on the 20th instant to express sympathy with the mill operatives of Beawar. Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Nathulal Ghia explained the strike situation and lectured on the advantages of forming labour unions. A resolution sympathising with the strikers was passed.

It is expected a labour union will soon be established here.

Presiding at the inauguration of the new Moslem Association at Dacca, Khan Baha. ur Khoja Mahomed Azam advised its members to be loyal and dutiful to the King and Government, and strongly criticised attempts made in certain quarters to persuade the Moslems to resign all civil and other employment as a protest against England's attitude regarding Turkey. A resolution was passed unanimously disagreeing with the adoption of Khilafat resolution to severe loyal connections with Government.

(Continued from column 2.)

answers are imaginary. But the extract shows the style of Mr. Khaparde's graceful oratory. I am told that he has applied to me epithets used only of the most degraded class of women, but of this I have no proof.

To his epithet of Putana I replied as follows in "New India", February 11, 1920, when his speech was shown to me: "I have read in the paper a report of a lecture by the abovenamed ('The Hon. Mr. Khaparde' was the heading) in which he compares me to Putana, the Rakshasi. To apply such a name, the name of the would-be murderess of Shri Krishna, to the lowest and vilest of human beings would be an intolerable insult. To use it of one with whom he disagrees is Mr. Khaparde's idea of political controversy. I do not think that any of his political rivals in the Extremist camp will be able to outdo him. I have long reverenced Shri Krishna as the Jagat Guru, and it is unwisely done to invite His attention to insult hurled at even the humblest of His devotees."

"PUBLIC INSULT."

Messrs. Patel and Khaparde have been going about the country, repeating these falsehoods, and by thus deceiving the people have exposed me to public insult, and seriously injured my work. They doubtless thought that they were safe in misrepresenting to Indians what I had done in Britain. But they are mistaken. I do not complain of any attack on my opinions; but I do complain of these shameless falsehoods about my actions, holding me up as a traitor to the country to which I have sacrificed everything that most people hold dear.

I ask the All-India Congress Committee, as men of honour, to disociate themselves publicly from the proceedings of these two members, so that they may not share in the disgrace of their methods. The public life of India is soiled by such slanders, and all who care for the cleanliness and decency of that public life should condemn those who use them.

I understand that a majority of the All-India Congress Committee has voted for Mr. Patel as Congress delegate to England. I am sending this letter, as the Committee is not meeting to its members, in order that he may have the opportunity of answering it before he goes. I do not think that Englishmen of honour will appreciate the choice of such a representative by the Committee. They fight in politics, but they fight with clean weapons and do not bear false witness against their neighbours.

Sincerely,

ANNIE BESANT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND REFORMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

formed provincial Governments as compared with that of the existing provincial Governments, then the answer is that the amount of the additional expenditure which will be involved depends in part upon factors some of which, e.g., the number of Ministers to be appointed, the salaries which may be voted for them by the Legislative Councils, and the consequential changes in headquarters offices and the cost of Council Chambers, are not yet known, and cannot therefore be estimated at the present moment."

BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. K. V. Reddi asked:—

"(a) What are the proportions of Brahmans and of non-Brahmans out of the total population of the Madras Presidency?

(b) What is the proportion of the tax-paying capacity of Brahmans to that of non-Brahmans in Madras judged by the test of the voting strength of the two communities under the new scheme of Reforms?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) Brahmans form 3 per cent. and non-Brahmans 69 per cent. of the total population.

(b) I would suggest that regarding this part of the question the Hon'ble Member should address the Local Government—the only authority which may be in a position to supply the information asked for."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. P. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the speech of Lord Selborne on the Government of India Bill to the effect that there may possibly be four Indian gentlemen on the Viceroy's Executive Council if the Law Member is also an Indian?

(b) Is it a fact that Lord Sydenham, in his speech on the Government of India Bill, observed that there may be four Indians at once on the Executive Council of the Viceroy?

(c) Is it a fact that Lord Sinha expressed a similar view in one of his speeches in Bombay?

(d) If the answer to (a), (b) or (c) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to reconsider the answer given on the 23rd February last to my question regarding the composition of the Executive Council?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a), (b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The Government of India see no reason to re-consider the interpretation placed on the recommendation of the Joint Committee in the reply referred to.

They adhere to the view that if the Joint Committee had intended to arouse the expectation that four Indian Members would be appointed, that intention would have been explicitly stated."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"I beg to ask a supplementary question, my Lord. Am I to understand that the Government do not accept the interpretation of Lord Selborne, Lord Sinha and Lord Sydenham on the recommendations of the Joint Committee in this respect?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Government of India, my Lord, do not know what was in Lord Selborne's mind, and they have no authority to interpret or expound his thoughts or those of the other gentlemen to whom the question refers. They think it obvious that no member of the Committee, even the Chairman, has authority, without the concurrence of his colleagues to bind the Committee as a whole to any authoritative statement, especially in a remark made in the course of the debate. The Government of India can only take their stand upon the formal utterance of the Committee as a whole."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that Presidents of some Provincial Legislative Councils have ruled that publication of a disallowed question or resolution is a breach of etiquette?

(b) Are Government aware that the ruling has caused much dissatisfaction among the non-official members of the Councils concerned?

(c) Is it proposed to clear up the matter in the rules to be made under the new Government of India Act?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) & (b) The Government of India have no information.

(c) It is not proposed to include in the Rules or the first Standing Orders any provision dealing with such disclosure; but that will not prevent the local Councils from marking their own sense of the irregularity of such a procedure by a suitable amendment of the Standing Orders, if they consider such disclosure an impropriety."

REPRESENTATION OF WAGE EARNING CLASSES.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"What steps do Government propose to take to secure due representation by election of the wage-earning classes of British India on the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:

"As the Hon'ble Member is probably aware, it is intended in the case of both chambers of the Indian Legislature, and more particularly in the case of the Council of State, which is a revising chamber, to prescribe franchise qualifications which will be higher than those which are being adopted for the provincial Legislative Councils. It is not possible, therefore, to include wage-earners in the electoral rolls of either chamber. The interests of this class will be provided for, so far as may be necessary and possible, by nomination."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do not the recommendations of the Joint Committee suggest that provision should be made for the representation of wage-earning classes in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"To the best of my recollection, my Lord, there is no such specific recommendation with reference to the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Is it the intention of Government to defer asking the Secretary of State (except in the most urgent cases) for any fresh recruits from England for the public services till the reformed Governments are established?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Vincent replied:—

"The answer is no."

TEACHING AND RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY AT DELHI.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do Government propose to consider the desirability:—

(a) Of increasing the period of their stay at Delhi?

(b) Of establishing at Delhi.—

(1) A teaching and residential University,

(2) an institute of technology? and

(3) An all-India Court of Revision or Appeal?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Vincent replied:—

"(a) Government are prepared to consider the desirability of increasing the period of their stay in Delhi.

(b) (1) The question of establishing a teaching and residential University at Delhi has for some time been under consideration by a Committee. After the Committee has reported, its recommendations will be considered by the Government of India.

(2) There is already a small technical school at Delhi which the Government of India have recently assisted financially. The question of enlarging its scope is one for future consideration.

(3) The answer is in the negative."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Will Government lay on the table a statement showing:—

(a) The Select Committees on Government Bills appointed during this session?

(b) Committees appointed by virtue of resolutions passed by the Council during the session?

(c) Committees appointed by Government of their own accord during the session with names of non-official members put on each such Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir George Lowndes replied:—

"(a) and (b) The Hon. Member will find all the information he asks for in the proceedings of the meetings of Council, of which he receives copies as they are published.

(c) A statement* is laid on the table showing the constitution of other Committees which have been appointed during the present session."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Are Government aware that there is a widespread complaint that one of the causes of the failure of the Minto-Morley Reforms is the misuse of the power of the Presidents of Provincial Legislative Councils to disallow questions and resolutions under the "public interest" formula?

(b) Do Government propose in the rules to be framed under the new Government of India Act to make provision limiting or curtailing the power of the President in this behalf?"

A.—The Hon. Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The Government of India are aware that the disallowance of questions and resolutions has occasionally been the subject of adverse criticism, but they have no information which leads them to suppose that any considerable section of the Presidents of Provincial Legislative Councils the far-reaching effects which the Hon. Member apparently would assign to it.

(b) As the Hon. Member is aware from the copy supplied to him, the draft rules under section 11 (5) of the Government of India Act include provisions empowering the Governor to disallow any question resolution on the ground that it cannot be put or moved consistely with the public interest. The Government of India, however, have under consideration a proposal that the Governor should have this power only in regard to resolutions, but they must await the views of local Governments upon the point."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it not a fact that questions *including quotations* have never in the past been disallowed by his Excellency the President on the ground that the quotations are of excessive length or that they contain arguments?

(b) Is it true that several such questions have been recently disallowed?

(c) Is it proposed to provide in the rules to be made under the new Government of India Act that questions shall not be disallowed on the ground that quotations are of excessive length or that they contain arguments?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The facts are not as suggested by the Hon. Member. Questions are not disallowed because they contain quotations; questions of excessive length are disallowed or returned for amendment, and it is the practice to deal in the same way with questions which contain arguments, whether the arguments are embodied in the form of quotations or not.

(b) Yes.

(c) The answer is in the negative. It is proposed to provide in the standing orders for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which will be framed under the Government of India Act, that a question in order to be admissible, must not contain arguments nor be of excessive length."

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Q.—The Hon. Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal asked:—

"(a) How do the Central Provinces and Berar stand as compared with Bihar and Orisso with respect to area, number of districts, revenue and expenditure?

(b) Did Government, in reply to a question put by Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul in this Council on the 12th September 1917, promise to consider the questions of raising the status of the Central Provinces and Berar in case popular opinion manifest itself in that direction?

(c) Will Government state why the Central Provinces and Berar in the second schedule to the Government of India Act of 1919 have been relegated to an inferior status to Bihar and Orissa

(d) Are Government aware that such relegation of the Central Provinces and Berar to a lower status has caused great disappointment and irritation in those provinces?

(e) Do Government propose to reconsider the question and take steps with a view to have the schedule amended so as to raise the status of the Central Provinces to that of Bihar and Orissa?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The figures are as follows:—

Area.—Central Provinces and Berar Square miles 99,632, Bihar and Orissa Square miles 83,282.

Number of Districts.—Central Provinces and Berar Square miles 22, Bihar and Orissa Square miles 21.

Provincial Revenue.—Central Provinces and Berar Rs. 3,12,55,008, Bihar and Orissa Rs. 3,51,26,652.

Provincial Expenditure.—Central Provinces and Berar Rs. 3,22,27,362, Bihar and Orissa Rs. 3,39,40,722.

(b) The Government of India stated in reply to the question referred to that they were willing to examine the question of appointing a Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council for the Central Provinces if any strong public opinion manifested itself on the subject.

(c) The salaries prescribed in the second schedule of the Government of India Act of 1919 were fixed in accordance with the estimated relative importance of the duties which will fall to the Governors and Members of Executive Councils in the different provinces. Opinions may differ as to the weight which should be assigned to each of the factors which ought to be taken into account in determining the comparative importance of the various provincial charges. But it is presumed in the opinion of Parliament, Bihar and Orissa, which has a population nearly two and a half times greater than that of the Central Provinces and Berar and has enjoyed for a number of years a more advanced form of Government, is a heavier and more important charge than the Central Provinces and Berar.

(d) The Government of India have no information to this effect.

(e) The Government of India consider that no sufficient reasons exist for asking Parliament to reconsider a decision arrived at so recently after full examination of all the relevant data."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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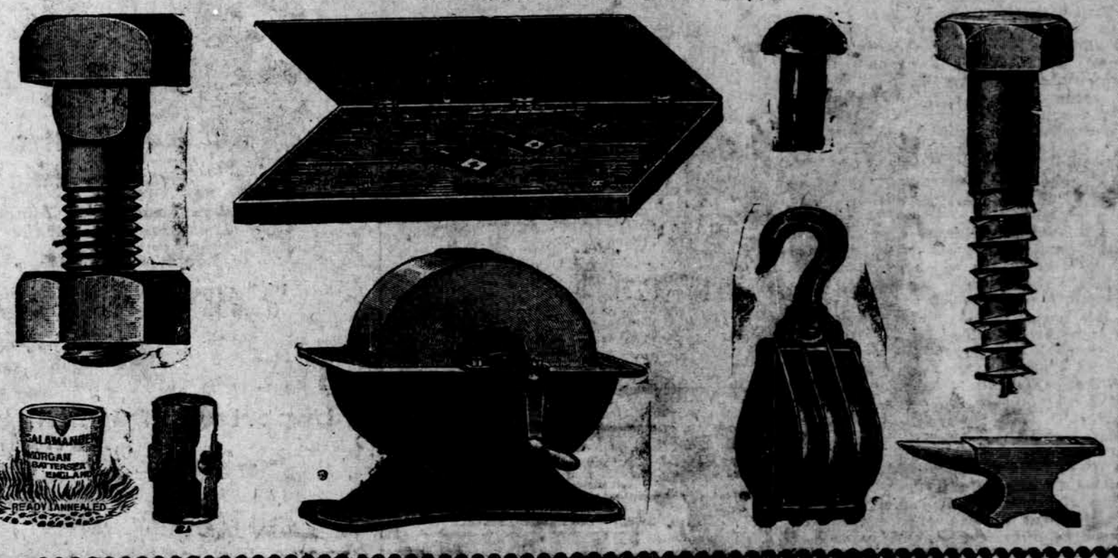

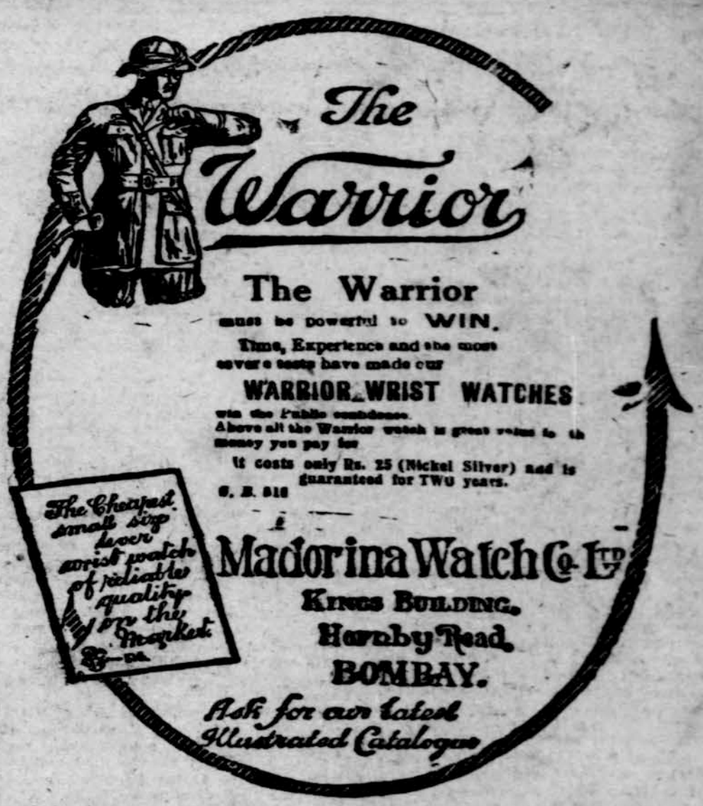

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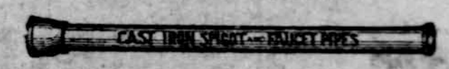

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